

SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 24, 1921.

Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., the Chaplain, offered the following prayer:

Our Father, for our land we pray. For all who bear official trust under the Government, or of a State, or city, we pray, asking for each direction and wisdom and guidance continually. Grant to our citizenship that there may be realized higher and holier motives and impulses. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Monday, February 14, 1921, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the acting secretary of American Academy of Arts and Letters, transmitting a report of its activities during the year ended December 1, 1920, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8038) to amend section 4 of the act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act, extending its provisions to Porto Rico.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 15962) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 14, 20, 25, 26, 28, 35, 37, 41, 42, 43, 45, 54, 55, 56, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 83 to the bill, and had agreed to the same; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 40, 52, 53, and 62 to the bill, and had agreed to each thereof with an amendment; and that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

S. 3225. An act for the relief of bona fide settlers who intermarry after having complied with the homestead law for one year;

S. 4436. An act to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act;

S. 4682. An act to amend section 74 of the Judicial Code, as amended;

S. 4683. An act to amend section 11 (m) of the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended by the acts approved September 7, 1916, and March 3, 1919;

S. 4897. An act to amend section 9 of an act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, as amended;

H. R. 8038. An act to amend section 4 of the act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act, extending its provisions to Porto Rico;

H. R. 11945. An act for the relief of W. C. Stewart; and

H. R. 12005. An act for the relief of Henry P. Corbin.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF OREGON,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Sam A. Koser, secretary of state of the State of Oregon, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify:

That I have carefully compared the annexed copy of House joint memorial No. 9 with the original thereof adopted by the senate and house of representatives of the thirty-first legislative assembly of the State of Oregon and filed in the office of the secretary of state February 15, 1921, and that the same is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof, together with all indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 17th day of February, A. D. 1921.

[SEAL.]

SAM A. KOSER,
Secretary of State.

House joint memorial 9.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, respectfully represent that—

Whereas that heretofore by act of June 9, 1916, the Congress of the United States revested the titles to what is commonly known as the Oregon and California land grant in the Federal Government, which said grant consisted of over 2,000,000 acres of lands in the State of Oregon; and

Whereas by the terms of said revestment act provision was made for the sale and disposition of said granted lands by the Federal Government, the proceeds from the sales of said lands to be divided between the Federal Government and the State of Oregon, the common school fund of the State of Oregon to receive 25 per cent of the proceeds from the sale of said lands, and the counties within which the revested lands are situate to receive 25 per cent of the proceeds from the sale of said lands, to be apportioned to the common schools, the roads and highways and the port districts within said respective counties; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States by act of May 31, 1918, authorized and empowered the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to exchange lands formerly embraced within the grant to the Oregon-California Railroad Co., and revested in the United States by said act of June 9, 1916, for privately owned lands of approximately equal value, within or contiguous to the former limits of the said Oregon and California grant; and

Whereas it has come to the attention of this body that numerous and divers applications have been filed with the Secretary of the Interior by individuals and corporations, proposing to exchange lands held in private ownership for lands title to which was revested in the Federal Government by said act of June 9, 1916, and that said applications are now pending before the Department of the Interior; and

Whereas some of such individuals and corporations are endeavoring by said exchange of lands to procure from the Federal Government the best and most available timbered lands within said grant, tendering in exchange therefor widely scattered, inaccessible, and unmarketable holdings, and these exchanges have been tentatively recommended by the local Government agent; and

Whereas by the terms of said original revestment act it is provided that the timber on said grant lands shall be sold for cash by the Secretary of the Interior to citizens of the United States, associations of such citizens and corporations, at such times and in such quantities, and under such plan of public competitive bidding as, in his judgment, may produce the best results. And, provided further, that said timber shall be sold as rapidly as reasonable prices can be secured therefor in a normal market; and

Whereas much of those grant lands sought to be procured by some of said citizens and corporations, under their applications now pending, are situate along railroads and water routes of transportation, are now in demand by sawmills, now operating, and others wanting to operate, but are withheld from sale by the Department of the Interior pending consideration of applications for exchanges; and

Whereas it is apparent that the Government has made no careful and detailed cruise of the timber standing upon the revested lands as a basis for determining the respective values of the lands sought in said applications for exchange. The records of the Commissioner of the General Land Office show a report from a Government cruiser as to one particular body of timber in Lane County, to the effect that the estimated quantity of timber on the revested lands in this section as originally cruised by the Government is not to exceed 60 per cent of the true amount of timber standing upon said lands; and

Whereas a large quantity of these revested lands has been set aside and withdrawn from sale and settlement, under the provisions of said revestment act, as power-site lands without due or any consideration as to their real value for water-power purposes; that the said lands so withdrawn are mostly timbered lands lying along the streams, and much of which is good agricultural land after the timber has been removed; that the withdrawal from sale and settlement of these power-site lands are materially obstructing the development of our streams for logging purposes and the logging of privately owned timber situate on said streams; and

Whereas the State of Oregon and its political subdivisions have a pecuniary interest in the disposition and sale of the timber on said revested lands, and is entitled under said revestment act to one-half of the sales price of said lands, after payment of certain charges provided for in said act; and

Whereas a conservative estimate of the merchantable timber on said lands is approximately 40,000,000,000 feet, board measure, which at present market value, is reasonably worth \$60,000,000; and

Whereas on November 12, 1918, the Coos Bay Lumber Co. and the Pillsbury Lumber Co. filed applications for exchange under said act of Congress of May 31, 1918; and

Whereas it appears that the lands of the United States involved in such exchange have been fully and finally cruised, and that the application of the Coos Bay Lumber Co. was on July 8, 1920, approved for advertisement for objection thereto, and that such advertisement was had and concluded on November 25, 1920, and no objection thereto filed, and that part of the land to be surrendered by the Coos Bay Lumber Co. is to be acquired by the Pillsbury Lumber Co., and it appearing that delay in said application might embarrass re-financing efforts of the Coos Bay Lumber Co.; and

Whereas these two applications were not in contemplation at the time of the introduction of this memorial: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, your memorialists, the senate and house of representatives of the State of Oregon, do respectfully and urgently protest against the granting of all of the other applications now pending before the Department of the Interior for the exchange of privately owned lands, for lands belonging to the Federal Government, as now recommended; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States take some action by amendment of the exchange act of May 31, 1918, H. R. 5489, to protect the interest of the State of Oregon, so as to provide that in all applications for exchange under said act the State of Oregon shall be a party to such exchange and given the right to ratify or disapprove all exchanges; and be it

Resolved further, That action be taken by the Congress of the United States to confer jurisdiction upon the Department of the Interior with full power and authority over the lands heretofore withdrawn and set apart as water-power reserves, to the end that the Secretary of the In-

terior may cause a reclassification of said lands to be made and to eliminate from said water-power withdrawals all lands more valuable for the timber standing thereon or for agricultural purposes than for water-power sites; and further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby directed, to forward a copy of this joint memorial, under the certificate and seal of his office, to the Vice President of the United States, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative in Congress from the State of Oregon; and further, that a copy be sent to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, requesting from said officers that further action on such other applications for exchange now pending be withheld pending further investigation by the Department of the Interior, and by the State of Oregon, and pending action by Congress on this memorial.

Adopted by the senate February 14, 1921.

(Signed)

ROY W. RITNER,
President of the Senate.

Adopted by the house January 26, 1921.

(Signed)

LOUIS E. BEAN,
Speaker of the House.

Indorsed: House joint memorial No. 9. Introduced by Mr. Bean.

W. F. DRAGER,
Chief Clerk.

Filed February 15, 1921.

SAM A. KOZER,
Secretary of State.

Mr. McNARY presented duplicate copy of the preceding joint memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, favoring a reclassification of lands heretofore withdrawn and set apart as water-power reserves, so as to eliminate from water-power withdrawals all lands more valuable for the timber and for agricultural purposes than for water-power purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF OREGON,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Sam A. Kozar, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 11 with the original thereof adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty-first Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon and filed in the office of the secretary of state February 17, 1921, and that the same is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof, together with all indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 17th day of February, A. D. 1921.

[SEAL.]

SAM A. KOZER,
Secretary of State.

Senate joint memorial 11.

To the honorable Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled:

Whereas many of the men and women from the State of Oregon who served in the military or naval service during the late war received injuries or suffered impairment of health while in such service; and Whereas many of those so suffering are being referred by the Government authorities to the various public-health officers and boards of pension examiners and hospitals for reconstruction work; and Whereas many physicians and dentists entered the military service for the period of the war: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby memorialized to pass at the earliest possible moment some legislation which shall direct the United States Bureau of Public Health and the United States Commissioner of Pensions to appoint physicians and dentists who are now in the military service or who have been honorably discharged from the same as public-health officers and on board of examining surgeons in preference to those who are not in the military or naval service, or have not so served and been honorably discharged; be it further

Resolved, That the United States Bureau of Public Health and the United States Commissioner of Pensions are urged, irrespective of such legislation, to give preference in the making of appointments as hereinabove stated; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Oregon be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transmit a copy of this memorial to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Oregon, and also a copy to the United States Bureau of Public Health and a copy to the United States Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, D. C.

Adopted by the senate February 12, 1921.

ROY W. RITNER,
President of the Senate.

Adopted by the house February 15, 1921.

LOUIS E. BEAN,
Speaker of the House.

Endorsed: Senate joint memorial No. 11. Introduced by Senators Jap Upton and J. B. Bell.

JNO. P. HUNT,
Chief Clerk.

Filed February 17, 1921.

SAM A. KOZER,
Secretary of State.

Mr. McNARY presented a duplicate copy of the preceding joint memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, favoring legislation directing the United States Bureau of Public Health and the United States Commissioner of Pensions to appoint physicians and dentists who are now in the military service, or who have been honorably discharged therefrom, as public health

officers and on boards of examining surgeons in preference to those who are not in the military or naval service or have not so served and been honorably discharged, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a memorial of sundry members of St. Peter and St. Paul congregations of Morrison Bluff, Ark., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation creating a department of education, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. CAPPER presented a memorial of sundry members of St. James's Church of Augusta, Kans., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation creating a department of education, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a telegram in the nature of a petition of the Indiana State Association of Dyers and Cleaners, of Marion, Ind., favoring enactment of the truth in fabric bill, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a resolution of Local Union No. 821, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, of St. Libory, Ill., favoring legislation prohibiting gambling in grain products, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. WILLIS presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation creating a department of education, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry women members of the First Methodist Church of Van Wert, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation creating a department of education, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a resolution of the Farmers' Institute of Ottoville, Ohio, protesting against the enactment of legislation creating a department of education, and favoring a barge canal connecting Cincinnati, Toledo, and Chicago, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation creating a department of education, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. TOWNSEND (for Mr. NEWBERRY) presented memorials of sundry citizens of Detroit, Vassar, Plymouth, Ypsilanti, Houghton, Owosso, Royal Oak, Three Rivers, Grand Rapids, Niles, Sturgis, Newaygo, and Otsego, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for physical education, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CURTIS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 10105) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate claims which the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 813) thereon.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE, from the Committee on Manufactures, to which was referred the bill (S. 4828) to promote the general welfare by gathering information respecting the ownership, production, distribution, costs, sales, and profits in the coal industry and by publication of same, and to recognize and declare coal and its production and distribution charged with public interest and use, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 815) thereon.

Mr. KENYON, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 260) appropriating \$500,000 to convey cereals for the relief of China, reported it with amendments.

SUSPENSION OF NAVAL BUILDING PROGRAM.

Mr. KING. I submit a minority report (Rept. No. 766, pt. 2) in relation to the suspension of the naval building program for a period of six months and ask that it be printed with the majority report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SUTHERLAND:

A bill (S. 5035) authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of the production, consumption, and stocks of animal and vegetable fats and oils in addition to those now being collected and published on cotton seed and cottonseed products, authorized by the act of August 7, 1916; to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 5036) to transfer officers of the Coast Guard to the regular line of the Navy (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PHELAN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 262) authorizing the preservation of noteworthy motion-picture films and graphophone, phonograph, and talking-machine records; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

AMENDMENTS TO ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN submitted an amendment proposing to authorize the issuance of the distinguished service cross or medal to certain officers in certain contingencies, intended to be proposed by him to the Army appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. ROBINSON submitted an amendment providing that payments heretofore made by disbursing officers of the United States to the Lonoke (Ark.) Chamber of Commerce, under and pursuant to a lease dated March 20, 1919, providing for the use and occupation by the United States of certain lands near Lonoke, Ark., for aeronautical purposes and for an increased rental from January 1, 1919, be ratified and confirmed, intended to be proposed by him to the Army appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

SALE OF SHIPS.

Mr. KING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 461), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Whereas the merchant marine act of 1920 directs that the United States Shipping Board shall sell the vessels belonging to the Government to establish a privately owned permanent American merchant marine; and

Whereas it is claimed that the said Shipping Board intends allocating ships to various corporations which now have a large number of ships under their control and upon a basis which would prove unprofitable to the Government of the United States and to the Shipping Board; and

Whereas, on February 21, 1921, a hearing was held by said board for the reallocation of certain ships to corporations which own and control a large number of ships, and it is claimed that said corporations, appearing at said hearing, stated that they expected to operate these ships which they sought to have reallocated to them at a loss to the Government; and

Whereas it is claimed that at said hearing and prior thereto application had been made by other persons and corporations for the purchase of a portion of said ships, the reallocation of which was sought at said hearing on said February 21, 1921, and that by the terms submitted by said proposed purchasers it is claimed the Government and the board would have received a considerable sum of money immediately and that the sale of such ships would have been profitable to the Government and advantageous to the public; and

Whereas it is alleged that the sales division of said Shipping Board recommended that a sale of at least five of said vessels so sought to be reallocated be made to said parties who sought to purchase the same; and

Whereas said board has not acted upon said application to purchase, and it is claimed that said board intends to reallocate said ships upon a basis which will result in loss to the Shipping Board and to the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved, That said Shipping Board be directed to immediately inform the Senate of all matters hereinbefore set forth, and particularly to inform the Senate whether it intends to reallocate said ships, and whether in so doing the Government and the Shipping Board would sustain an annual loss; and also whether a bona fide offer for the purchase of said ships, or any of them, was submitted, the reason for its rejection, if said offer has been rejected, and also what the policy of the Shipping Board is with respect to the sale of ships when suitable offers are made by private corporations or individuals to purchase the same.

COLD-STORAGE FOODS.

Mr. GRONNA. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on House bill 9521.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9521) to prevent hoarding and deterioration of and deception with respect to cold-storage foods, to regulate shipments of cold-storage foods in interstate commerce, and for other purposes, and requesting a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. GRONNA. I move that the Senate accede to the request of the House of Representatives for a further conference and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. GRONNA, Mr. McNARY, and Mr. SMITH of South Carolina conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS—CONFERENCE REPORTS.

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the conference reports on the pension bills previously submitted by me and which were ordered to lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the report of the committee of conference on House bill 11554, which will be read.

The reading clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11554) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 39, 66, 67, 71, 76, 80, 85, 87, 91, 96, 97, 101, 111, 140, 151, 152, 156, 172, 192, 194, 196, and 197.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 81, 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 153, 154, 155, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 195, and 198, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Emma R. Foster, widow of Benjamin Foster, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 99, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Charles H. Heimlich, alias Charles H. Henderson, late of Company E, Third Regiment United States Infantry, Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of May A. Sanders, widow of William J. Sanders, late of Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment Michigan Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said William J. Sanders until they reach the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

P. J. McCUMBER,
REED SMOOT,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

SAM R. SELLS,
EDGAR R. KIESS,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

The reading clerk read the following conference report previously submitted by Mr. McCUMBER:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7775) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 8, 12, 16, 18, 19, 26, 28, 29, 30, 42, 43, 48, 67, and 73.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41,

44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 74, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Sophie Reimuller, widow of George Reimuller, late of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment New York Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of the said George Reimuller until he reaches the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Jean N. Roach, widow of Ernest S. Roach, late first Lieutenant of Company A, First Regiment Oklahoma Infantry, National Guard, border defense, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Ernest S. Roach until they reach the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

P. J. McCUMBER,
REED SMOOT,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

SAM R. SELLS,
EDGAR R. KIESS,
Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

The reading clerk read the following conference report, previously submitted by Mr. McCUMBER:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9281) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 22, 28, 30, 34, 35, 40, 50, 55, 57, 61, 66, 79, 83, 85, 92, 98, 99, 102, 106, 112, 113, 127, 130, 142, and 148.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 110, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, and 161, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Jasson Adkins, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Martha E. Waldsmith, widow of William A. Waldsmith, late of Twenty-first Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said William A. Waldsmith until they reach the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Ethel A. Kane, widow of William M. Kane, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said William M. Kane until she reaches the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Fanny Weill, widow of Julius Weill, late of Battery M, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Julius Weill until they reach the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Susan J. Purcell, widow of John J. Purcell, late of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said John J. Purcell until they reach the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Katherine G. Manning, widow of Michael Manning, late of the United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Michael Manning until they reach the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Sarah J. Holley, widow of Charles W. Holley, late of Tenth Company, United States Coast Artillery, and Company M, First Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Charles W. Holley until they reach the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Alice F. Travis, widow of Charles T. Travis, late of the United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Charles T. Travis until they reach the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Christine E. Geiger, widow of Austin Geiger, late of the Fortieth and Eighty-fifth Companies, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Austin Geiger, until she reaches the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 131, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Mary Michel, widow of John N. Michel, late of Company A, Twelfth United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said John N. Michel, until she reaches the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 138, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Anna M. Neill, widow of Jesse A. Neill, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment, United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Jesse A. Neill until they reach the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 155, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Bridget Reynolds, widow of James C. Reynolds, late of Company F, Thirty-fifth Regiment, Michigan Infantry,

and Company H, Forty-second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said James C. Reynolds, until they reach the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

P. J. McCUMBER,
REED SMOOT,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

SAM R. SELLS,
EDGAR R. KIESS,
Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

The reading clerk read the following conference report previously submitted by Mr. McCUMBER:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10515) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 6, 12, 21, 22, 34, 53, 64, 66, 91, 94, 104, and 107.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, and 111, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Islay T. Pittman, widow of George L. Pittman, late first lieutenant, Second Regiment North Carolina National Guard Infantry, border defense, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said George L. Pittman until they reach the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

"The name of Mary Furfey, widow of Edward A. Furfey, late Battery I, Seventh Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Edward A. Furfey until they reach the age of 16 years."

And the Senate agree to the same.

P. J. McCUMBER,
REED SMOOT,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

SAM R. SELLS,
EDGAR R. KIESS,
Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS ABROAD.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read and with accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Senate:

In further reference to Senate resolution No. 416 I transmit a report by the Secretary of State, inclosing additional information on the subject of "actual conditions and the needs and necessities of the women and children of various distressed nations, countries, or foreign dependencies," as contained in copies of dispatches from the American minister at Belgrade and the American commissioner at Berlin, dated January 18 and January 26, respectively.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
24 February, 1921.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 17, 1921.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House:

In further reference to Senate resolution No. 416, requesting the Secretary of State "to obtain at once, through the consular or other representatives of the United States in foreign lands, accurate information as to the actual conditions and the needs and necessities of the women and children of various distressed nations, countries, or foreign dependencies and transmit the same to the Senate at the earliest possible moment," the undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Senate if the President approve thereof, additional information concerning this matter as contained in dispatches from the American minister at Belgrade and the American commissioner at Berlin, dated January 18 and January 26, respectively.

Respectfully submitted.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

Inclosures: Two as above.

(Dispatch No. 695.)

BELGRADE, January 18, 1921.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE,

Washington.

SIR: Your circular telegram of January 7, 7 p. m., received through the embassy in Paris on the 9th instant, instructed me to forward by dispatch a statement regarding conditions in the country where I am stationed, regarding what legitimate calls might be made on charity, regarding the efficiency and economy of the administration in this country of funds being received from the United States, and regarding the steps being taken by the Government and local organizations to meet the need. On the 15th instant I received a further telegram from the embassy at Paris stating that the department now instructed me to telegraph immediately a summary of the relief situation and of the needs. On the 17th instant I accordingly telegraphed the department (telegram No. 5, of January 17, 3 p. m.) giving such a summary. I now avail of the courier to send to the department a somewhat fuller report on these subjects. I confine my reply to Serbia and Montenegro, as I understand the department's inquiry to refer to these portions of Yugoslavia which have especially suffered during the war and as American relief has practically been limited to them.

CONDITIONS IN SERBIA.

It is generally admitted that conditions in Serbia have greatly improved during the two years which have followed the armistice. As usually happens in a primitive agricultural country, two years of good crops have to a great extent set the country on its feet again. There is still shortage and want in certain remote districts, but this is owing to the still extremely defective means of transportation. There is no longer any need for general relief measures.

While this is undoubtedly so, the frightful destruction of human life and of national wealth occasioned by the war has left burdens which have by no means been provided for and which require greater resources to provide for them, except after a number of years, than Serbia possesses. These burdens are of many kinds, but the most important and urgent of them are (1) the care of the war orphans; (2) the repair and equipment of schools; and (3) the repair, equipment, and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries.

CONDITIONS IN MONTENEGRO.

My information as to conditions in Montenegro is less detailed, but, judging from a number of reports, conditions there show the need for the same specific relief as in Serbia, and also a general shortage of food. Montenegro has never been self-supporting, and added to the usual shortage there is now a still greater one because of the poor crops of the last two years. The Jugo-Slav Government is, however, making efforts to supply this general food shortage and has already accomplished a good deal. Whether it will be able to supply Montenegro adequately is chiefly a question of administration and transportation, as ample supplies of foodstuffs exist in Yugoslavia.

WAR ORPHANS.

Official statistics of the Yugoslavia department of child welfare, which, although probably not very accurate, are the best obtainable, give the total number of war orphans in Serbia and Montenegro as 200,000, classified as follows:

Ninety-five thousand living with relatives.

Forty thousand living with families, the Government contributing to their support.

Ten thousand living in institutions either established by foreign relief missions or by Serbian private initiative; many of these institutions are now closing for want of funds.

Five thousand living in families who receive compensation for their support from the American Commission to Serbia of the Serbian Child Welfare Association of America.

Fifty thousand as yet wholly unprovided for, most of whom have been taken in by very poor peasants. These peasant families are generally too poor to support the children adequately. In most of them the children perform such tasks as they can for their living, thus being unable to attend a school, and live in extreme poverty and neglect.

I am, of course, unable to vouch for the accuracy of this classification, and some well-informed persons with whom I have talked consider that the estimate of 50,000 unprovided orphans is too high. Dr. R. R. Reeder, the director here of the Serbian Child Welfare Association, I understand, considers this classification to be fairly correct. The Jugo-Slav Government is now undertaking a more accurate census of the orphans, which will also give considerable detail regarding their condition. What in any case is certain is that there are many thousands of war orphans in extreme poverty and living in conditions very detrimental to their health and future usefulness.

SCHOOLS.

A very large number, probably practically all the schools of Serbia and Montenegro, suffered more or less during the war. A large number of the buildings were totally destroyed or seriously damaged and probably an equally large number were completely stripped of their furniture and equipment. During the last two years much has been done to repair and reequip these schools, but much still remains to be done. The preliminary survey recently made by the ministry of public instruction states that there are still 130 schools in Serbia entirely unequipped. This figure is probably too low and leaves out of account a considerable number of schools in Montenegro. The ministry of commerce and industry reports that there are 95 trade schools whose normal number of students is 3,805, whose work is wholly or partially stopped through lack of equipment. The ministry of agriculture reports that of the 14 agricultural schools in Serbia, several (number not given) are unable to resume work for want of equipment and repairs.

In this connection it should be remembered that even before the war schools in Serbia and Montenegro were far too few for the population and that the percentage of illiteracy was high.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

I have been unable to obtain figures as to the destruction of hospitals and dispensaries in Serbia and Montenegro during the war. Such destruction has, however, undoubtedly been great, and a large number have not yet been replaced in operating condition. A number of districts, containing many thousand inhabitants, are without a single hospital or dispensary. This situation, however, existed, though to a less extent, before the war, as Serbia was then also very short of hospitals and dispensaries. There is also a shortage of physicians, nurses, and medicines. Serbia had too few physicians before the war, and it is generally estimated that nearly one-half of them died or were killed during the war. Trained nurses were unknown in Serbia before the war, and even now there are practically no really trained Serbian nurses.

ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

As stated in my telegram No. 5, my duties in Belgrade have made it impossible for me to see much of the actual administration and expenditure of the funds sent from the United States, the bulk of which are expended in central and southern Serbia and in Montenegro, where the needs are greatest. The American consuls at Belgrade and Zagreb, the only consuls in Jugoslavia, are similarly situated in this respect. Nevertheless, through conversations with members of charitable societies I have been able to follow their work to a considerable extent, and I have also had the advantage of numerous conversations with disinterested persons, both Americans and Serbs, concerning their activities. From these conversations I have gained the impression that present administration of the funds received from the United States is as a whole efficient and economical. The problem of conducting relief for orphans, schools, and hospitals on so large a scale and under such conditions as are found here is an extremely difficult one and one requiring experience, which was lacking at first, not only for foreigners but even for the Serbs themselves. Efforts have been made to determine the best methods for relief, and as a result of these and of the experience gained great improvements in efficiency have resulted.

As of probable interest in this connection, I may give here a brief statement regarding the activities of the various organiza-

tions working with funds received from the United States. These organizations are the following:

Serbian Child Welfare Association of America: This organization is now the largest private relief organization in Serbia. It began by establishing an orphanage, but has now given up the policy of placing orphans in institutions in favor of placing them in private families, who receive 50 dinars per child per month on condition that the children are sent to school. Children pensioned in families are registered through the regular Government child welfare committees, through which also the pensions are paid. The registration and payments are, however, supervised by the organization. The organization is also repairing and equipping schools wherever it is necessary, so that registered children can go to school. It is also establishing child-welfare centers for groups of from 300 to 500 children, which look after their health. Each center has two nurses—one for the dispensary or center and one for visiting—with two or three Serbian apprentices. Every four centers are grouped together into a unit, to each of which a physician and dentist are attached, who give one-fourth of their time to each center. In all its work the Child Welfare Association has adopted the principle of cooperating with the Government in such a way that eventually the association can gradually withdraw and leave its work wholly in Serbian control. The director of the association, Dr. R. R. Reeder, has created a committee, including representatives of the interested Government departments and leading Serbian health and social welfare organizations to advise him. Similar committees have been formed at all the centers to assist in their operation.

In addition the association is planning to reequip agricultural and trade schools and to found a training school for nurses.

American Women's Hospitals: Maintains a hospital of 40 beds and a children's hospital of 150 beds at Veles; another hospital of 50 beds at Prishtina, a further hospital of 40 beds at Priep, and dispensaries at Prishtina, Podeavo, Gilane, and Ferisovic. Its director is Dr. Etta Gray.

Serbian Aid Fund: This society aids by small monthly grants some 2,400 children, including the children of officers, State officials, 400 children of the laboring class, and the children under 15 years of the priests who were killed during the war. The money is administered by the Serbian society, known as the Society of Serbian Sisters (Serpiski Kola Sestra), which distributes the money through its local chapters or the local child-welfare committees of the Government. Its director is Mrs. Slavko Grouitch.

Serbian American Children's Orphanage: Maintains an orphanage for 150 children at Kamenitza, near Novi Sad. Its president is Mr. John W. Frothingham, and its director in Serbia is Mrs. Darinka Grouitch.

American Red Cross: Maintains an orphanage for 150 children at Podgoritza and an orphanage and trade school for 150 children at Danilograd, both in Montenegro. The representative of the Red Cross in Montenegro, Capt. Whiting, is cooperating with the child-welfare department of the Government in feeding 1,100 children in Montenegro, 5,000 in Herzegovina, and 7,000 in Dalmatia.

Methodist Episcopal Church, European relief: Is contributing about \$500 a month to the support of the Anglo-Serb Hospital in Belgrade and has just purchased for £2,000 a building at Novi Sad for a trade school. The director for Europe is Bishop Edgar Blake, and the representative in Serbia is the Rev. Samuel W. Irwin.

The American Friends' Service Committee, Serbian section: Is maintaining a hospital of 40 beds at Petch, has constructed about 110 small houses for refugees, and has given exhibitions in model farming. The representative in Serbia is Mr. Andrew R. Pearson. It is understood that this mission will soon retire.

The Serbian and American Hospital and Relief Association: The object of this society is said to be to assist the children of the district of Stepojevat, to extend agricultural work there, and establish a hospital and carry on instruction along public-health lines. The president of the association is the Rev. C. S. Knight. Field directors are Mr. and Mrs. Paul Yeffich. The latter is in the United States, and the former is at Stepojevat. I am informed that this association has as yet not begun any activities.

STEPS BEING TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OR LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

As stated in my telegram, the Jugo-Slav Government is probably doing about as much as it can at present to meet the needs. It should be borne in mind that the Government is confronted with many great problems of State organization resulting from the union of Serbia with the Jugo-Slav Provinces of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy and with Montenegro. At the same time great calls upon its resources are being made

for many other than charitable or educational objects. Among these may be mentioned the railroads and roads which will have practically to be rebuilt. Moreover, all these problems and expenses are thrust upon the Government at a time when the country has only partly recovered from the physical and financial exhaustion of seven years of war.

The Government has created for the especial care of children the child welfare department, which is attached to the ministry of social reform. Very considerable grants of funds have been made to this department, which has committees and inspectors throughout Serbia. This department, as above stated, is, among other matters, already contributing to the support of 40,000 orphans. American workers with whom I have talked speak favorably of the zeal of many members of the child welfare department. The Government has also repaired and reequipped a large number of schools, hospitals, and dispensaries.

Regarding private local organizations, there are a number of such which have grown up all over the country. Among them may be mentioned the Serbian Red Cross, which, however, confines itself to military relief, and the Society of Serbian Sisters, above mentioned, which already existed before the war and which has now largely extended its work. Such private organizations are, however, comparatively new in Serbia and without much experience. They have gained considerable experience from associating with foreign missions, but they can not as yet be said to fill the same large place in charity work as similar societies do in less primitive countries.

Undoubtedly in time the Government would be able fully to care for all the needs of the country without foreign help, but these needs are so extensive that in its present situation the Government would not be able to care for them fully at present or for some time to come. Meanwhile, unless outside help is given, irreparable injury will result to thousands of children and sick persons whose needs are immediate and can not be postponed. The means at the Government's disposal are undoubtedly increasing, and it should accordingly also be able to increase its activity for relief progressively and in the near future considerably.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. PERCIVAL DODGE,
American Minister.

(File No. 848/Quin.)

(No. 836.)

AMERICAN COMMISSION,
Berlin, January 26, 1921.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with the department's unnumbered circular telegraphic instructions of January 7, 1921, I have the honor to give below information regarding conditions in Germany, a brief report on the American organizations now operating in Germany, and particulars as to German efforts for alleviating distress.

Actual living conditions, as demonstrated by a comparison of income and expense, are shown by figures given in Annex "B," which have been prepared for me by one of the largest private relief organizations in Berlin. These figures I have also checked up with the monthly bulletin of statistics for Berlin, prepared by Dr. Silbergleit, which gives the cost of food supplies necessary for the sustaining of life—in other words, based on the usually accepted norm of 3,000 calories.

That the whole population of Germany is still suffering greatly from undernourishment due, principally, to the effect of the blockade as well as the present financial situation can not be questioned. This fact, however, is best proved by the following statistics on the death rate, indicating particularly the resisting power of the individual.

Up to October 1, 1920 (later statistics are not yet available), in 375 German towns with a population of 15,000 or more, totaling 27,700,108 inhabitants, the maximum number of deaths occurred in the month of February, totaling 47,738. Of these 15 per cent were children under one year of age, 9 per cent were tubercular cases, and 35 per cent due to various lung troubles. The births in this month amounted to 51,822, of which 1,988 were stillborn. The minimum number of deaths occurred in the month of September, totaling 25,903, of which 22 per cent were children under one year of age, 11 per cent tubercular cases, and 8 per cent from various lung diseases. The births in this month totaled 46,273, of which 1,562 were stillborn. This latter figure represents also the minimum number of births in any one month up to October 1. The maximum number of births occurred in

the month of March, totaling 55,092, of which 1,985 were stillborn. The deaths in this month reached the figure 46,885.

I must point out early in this report that all statistics are not only difficult to obtain, due to disorganization following the revolution, as well as shortage of funds for preparing compilations, but also lack certain comparative value until analyzed and revised. For example, the population of Germany decreased during the war from 67,000,000 to 60,000,000 (the loss of the districts of Alsace-Lorraine and Posen must be taken into consideration), the hardships of the war affected particularly the old people and the young children, all of which facts particularly change the interpretation of statistics. Again, tuberculosis mortality figures show a decrease over those of 1917 and 1918 (the high point), while actually the extent of the disease is increasing. According to experts, this is due to the fact that only deaths are recorded, and the weaker citizens died off during the most difficult years of the war. No system exists in Germany to-day for officially recording the number of those afflicted with the disease.

Undernourishment is playing a large part in the spread of disease, particularly tuberculosis and rickets among the smaller children. It is reported from Berlin that in 1920 one-third of all children entering the orphan asylums were tubercular, as against one-twelfth before the war. Other figures show a 67 per cent increase of deaths from tuberculosis in Prussia between 1913 and 1918. In Prussian cities alone it reached 72.6 per cent.

Another contributing condition to be considered is the congestion in the large cities and shortage of dwellings. Before the war it was figured that there was a yearly increase in the population of Germany of 800,000, thus necessitating the yearly construction of 200,000 dwellings. As in other countries during the war, little or no building was done in Germany, and in 1919 only 30,000 houses were built. In the city of Berlin alone there are 100,000 families without homes, 22,000 of which are urgent cases requiring immediate relief. Steps have been taken by the authorities to meet this situation, but during the year it has only been possible to build 10,000 additional dwellings, many of which are of only a temporary character. It must be realized that building costs are estimated as having increased fourteenfold. For instance, where before the war there were 18,000 brickyards in operation, there are now but 300. This is due largely to the high cost of coal as well as that of labor. While there is a general movement of people throughout the world to the large centers, Germany has particularly suffered in this respect through enormous emigration from the east and also from the west, where many German families have left Alsace-Lorraine and come to other parts of Germany. It can be safely said that this congested condition plays also a large part in the alarming spread of tuberculosis. I have seen several families crowded into small quarters where oftentimes parents and children are forced to sleep together in the same bed. Furthermore, cases have been reported to me of such shortage of beds that mothers have been forced to give birth to children in the same bed in which their other children were also lying. Before the war such conditions were almost unheard of in Germany.

I can safely say that the most serious condition exists among the children who are suffering not only from lack of proper clothing, but principally from a shortage of milk and proper foodstuffs. The coming generation is truly threatened. From figures prepared by the Quaker Mission, now feeding children throughout Germany, it is shown that the maximum milk ration distributed through official sources in Munich is as follows:

Liters per day:

Age:		
0-2 years	-----	1½
2-6 years and nursing and expectant mothers, on an average	-----	2

The minimum ration in Elberfeld is as follows:

Liters per day:

Age:		
0-2 years	-----	1½
2-6 years	-----	2
Nursing and expectant mothers	-----	2

In this city the schedule calls for a distribution of 9,000 liters, of which only 7,500 liters are available.

In an average of 131 cities with a total population of 13,350,000, of which 440,000 were children up to 2 years of age and 565,000 children from 2 to 6 years of age, the following quantities of milk were distributed:

Liters per day:

Age:		
0-2 years	-----	1
2-4 years	-----	1½
4-6 years	-----	2
Nursing and expectant mothers	-----	2

In 500 cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants, the following percentage of the scheduled milk ration was reached:

Seven cities, 80 per cent.
Seventy cities from 50 to 80 per cent.
Thirty-eight cities from 30 to 50 per cent.
Thirteen cities less than 30 per cent.

Of 193,692 sick people in the city of Berlin, 188,244 were allotted no milk at all. In explanation of this great shortage, it may be added that there are no doubt many cases included in these figures of unscrupulous people, who have claimed sickness in order to obtain a small supply of fresh milk. This lack of milk in Germany can be attributed not only to fewer milk cows but also to lower productivity of these cows. For example, figures show that in 1913, 2,700 liters per cow per year were produced as against 1,100 liters per cow per year in 1919. Shortage of fodder has contributed materially to this result. Furthermore hoof-and-mouth disease is raging throughout Germany at the present time, 99,272 head of cattle being reported as infected on December 30, 1920, of which 9,833 were recently reported as new cases.

The German Government is taking all possible steps to meet this milk shortage, but the lack of purchasing power of the mark prohibits the necessary importation of both condensed and fresh milk and fodder from abroad. However, from January 1, 1920, to November 1, 1920, the following quantities of milk were imported into Germany:

	Liters.
Fresh milk	12,251,749
Condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk (about)	97,000,000
Additional through philanthropic organizations (about)	16,000,000

These figures represent an average increase over the importation of condensed milks in 1913 of 361,000 liters of milk daily, of which figure 50,800 liters come from philanthropic sources.

Naturally, the basis of these conditions described above is that of economic and financial difficulties. With the decrease in the purchasing value of the mark, the purchase of raw materials for importation for German factories has become extremely difficult, if not in many cases impossible. The coal deliveries set under the Spa agreement of July have necessitated considerable reduction in manufacture and transportation. The great decrease in domestic demand due to high prices and the lack of markets, especially Russia, has greatly crippled manufacturing industries. All of this has contributed to an increase in unemployment, figures for which, including the total payments made by the German Government, were on December 15, 1920, as follows:

Men	290,911
Women	74,396
Total	365,307
Dependents	380,384

Total payments made from December 1-15, 1920..... 49,540,420

The maximum number out of employ of men and women during 1920 was:

January 15	men	347,783
August 1	women	109,017

and the minimum was:

January 1	men	209,930
May 15	women	59,983

In cities of 200,000 population or over, on December 15, the number of unemployed per 1,000 was as follows:

Greater Berlin	24.6
Neukoeln	39.0
Berlin	27.0
Leipzig	22.2
Hamburg	20.3
Koenigsberg	22.3
Dresden	17.5
Munich	16.2
Chemnitz	15.6

Only the first seven on the list are given, and it is interesting to note that in the coal regions of Dortmund, Essen, and Dusseldorf, the figures run, respectively, but 0.1, 0.4, and 2.8. It is from this district that most of the coal is being delivered to the Allies under the Spa agreement.

In quoting figures on unemployment it must be pointed out that to meet the situation the Government has taken on many more employees than are actually needed, many industries have done the same, or are working several short shifts in order to keep men employed and others are finding it cheaper to pay their men than attempt to manufacture at present cost prices. Even so, the figures for December 15, given above, indicated 0.06 per cent of the total population of Germany actually out of employment, and including their families and dependents, 1.24 per cent of the population are affected thereby.

I have had many people passing through Germany ask why it is that Germany's agriculture is not meeting the needs of the

country more successfully. According to Prof. Warmbold, German agriculture before the war furnished (deducting the food produced by the aid of imported fertilizers and feeds) about 90 per cent of her vegetable foods, 67 per cent of her meats and fats, 50 per cent of her milk and dairy products, and 70 per cent of her poultry. In other words, about one-sixth of the population depended on foreign countries for food.

First, it must be remembered that under the peace treaty, Germany lost 25 per cent of her former grain crops, from 10 to 12 per cent of cattle raised, 14.9 per cent of the total farm lands as against but 7.5 per cent of her population. Although the blockade during the war brought about more intensive cultivation of agricultural lands, the impossibility of importing necessary fertilizing phosphates and nitrates caused the productive character of the lands to decrease. Figures show the following decline in agricultural productivity from 1913 to 1919:

1913:		
Grains	million tons	30.7
Potatoes	do.	50.0
Raw sugar	do.	2.7
1919:		
Grains	do.	15.1
Potatoes	do.	20.0
Raw sugar	tons	700,000

While it can rightfully be said that since the armistice there should have been sufficient opportunity to bring in the necessary fertilizing materials, it must again be remarked that the purchasing power of the German mark is so low that such importations are practically prohibited.

To the conditions described above a line on the general demoralization of the people should be added. First, one sees a decline in physical vigor due to the hardships and lack of nourishment during the war. It has been estimated that human efficiency has declined at least 30 per cent. Second, the youth of Germany has markedly deteriorated, due to lack of home discipline during the war. Petty thefts are rife, committed particularly by juvenile offenders. The chief of police of the city of Berlin recently made the statement to a member of my staff that unless a reported theft was over 200,000 marks it was impossible for his office to take up the matter, as they had so much more work than they could possibly accomplish. Third, the revolution removed the former head of the German machine, and the result has been that the machine has only been carrying on through its own inertia, without efficient central direction, and the former famous organization has gradually been crumbling and becoming ineffective. This is evidenced by the willingness on the part of officials of all classes to accept bribes, and by the thefts of baggage in railway trains, hotels, etc. To the German who took such pride in his former efficiency and honesty this has a most disheartening effect. Fourth, the desperate financial and economic situation, the uncertainty of the reparations to be demanded under the Versailles treaty, all of which result in a constant fluctuation of exchange with the consequent difficulty of making and maintaining contracts and purchasing raw materials in foreign countries. In explanation of this last point, I am attaching hereto (Annex "A") four examples of the burden of taxation to be borne by German citizens, and am giving the following brief statement of the financial situation of the country:

On December 1, 1920, the total debt of the Commonwealth was estimated at 233,000,000,000 marks. In this fiscal year the estimated income (37,700,000,000 marks) was calculated to cover the ordinary expenses. The extraordinary expenses (39,000,000,000 marks) was left uncovered. The income for the first seven months of the year falls short of the estimated income by 8,600,000,000 marks for the entire fiscal year. The shortage of 8,600,000,000 marks is already included in the 233,000,000,000 marks mentioned above. Therefore we must add to this amount the uncovered extraordinary expenses of 39,000,000,000 marks and the sum of 7,500,000,000 marks representing the deficit on the estimate from November 1 to March 31, or a total of 35,500,000,000 marks. The total debt therefore at the end of this fiscal year, exclusive of indemnity and expenses of troops of occupation will be approximately 279,500,000,000 marks.

On December 31 the total note circulation of commonwealth bank notes and loan bank notes amounted to 80,838,300,000 marks, as against on December 31, 1919, 49,279,000,000 marks and in June, 1914, 2,500,000,000 marks. Thus the amount of paper money in circulation during 1920 showed an increase of over 60 per cent. In addition to the above notes are 313,000,000 marks of Reichskasse notes and 200,000,000 marks notes issued by individual banks, such as the Bavarian, Saxon, and so forth. Therefore the total amount of paper money in existence—in circulation and held in the Reichsbank reserve—at the close of the year 1920 was approximately 105,000,000,000 marks. In

December, 1920, the reserve of precious metals held by the Reichsbank equaled but 1,097,409,000 marks.

The most important of the American relief organizations operating in Germany is the American Friends' Service Committee, or better known as the Quaker Mission for Child Feeding, working in conjunction with the American Relief Administration European Child Feeding Fund. This committee is feeding to-day in Germany over 600,000 children daily and 30,000 nursing and expectant mothers. Of these children those between the ages of 6 and 15 years are selected from schools and those under 6 years of age from institutions and day nurseries. The means of selection for feeding is through a medical test, standardized as nearly as possible by a central committee of leading child specialists of Germany, meeting regularly for this purpose, this test being applied by the local city or school doctor. It consists roughly of measuring the height and weight of the child and determining the general condition of the fat layers on the body. The following four general class have been drawn up:

- Class 1. Normal children.
- Class 2. Slightly undernourished.
- Class 3. Badly undernourished.
- Class 4. Dangerously undernourished.

Only the children in classes 3 and 4 are fed, and in most districts sufficient food is provided to entirely cover the children in class 4 and in many districts class 3 as well. In some districts the need is completely covered. The period of feeding is limited to three months, at the end of which time the children are reexamined and reclassified. The feeding consists of one daily ration averaging 667 calories. This ration is given as a supplementary meal, and supposed to be one-third of the normal 2,000 calory ration for children. The Quaker work is now so organized as to cover all cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over and a few rural districts, such as the industrial districts of the Ruhr and Saxony. Otherwise small towns and agricultural districts are not included.

Besides the child-feeding work the Quakers are giving one meal a day of 800 calories to 30,000 nursing and expectant mothers. This feeding begins three months before confinement, and is continued as long during the nursing period as the doctor in attendance believes necessary.

I realize that this is but a brief sketch of an enormous task, and I can not speak too highly of the quiet, tactful, and efficient manner in which the representatives of the American Friend' Service Committee have carried on their work during the past year in Germany. I hear nothing but praise from officials of the German Government as well as from the various German societies cooperating or assisting the Quakers in their work, and I believe that there is no doubt but that this feeding of German children has had far-reaching effect in preventing a further spread of radicalism, particularly among the working classes and unemployed.

The next American effort of importance is that of the American Relief Administration Warehouses with headquarters in Hamburg and delivery stations in Berlin, Dresden, Frankfurt-on-Main, Munich, Stuttgart, and Leipzig. A station will also be opened shortly at Breslau. The details of this package distribution system are no doubt already known to the department, but it is of interest to give here a few general figures regarding the work accomplished by this organization since its beginning in January, 1920. Up to December 16, 1920, \$1,879,850 worth of drafts had been sold for Germany. These drafts are divided among the four categories of packages, as follows:

\$10, "A"	89,881
\$50, "B"	23,130
\$10, "C"	9,866
\$50, "D"	1,020

In the month of December in Berlin alone the following number of packages were delivered:

"A"	1,693
"B"	101
"C"	208
"D"	6

It is interesting to note that while the German American Relief Association Warehouses now stand only second to Vienna in size, at first considerable difficulty was experienced in getting this scheme started in Germany. This was due particularly to the pride of the German people and a certain reluctance to ask for assistance from friends in America, as well as hesitation in making a general appeal in the United States for fear of possible rebuff. This hesitancy has now been successfully overcome and, besides the personal drafts, the warehouses here are receiving so-called "general-distribution" drafts as well. These drafts come from individual organizations in America, without specification of a particular beneficiary, distribution being left to the discretion of the American Relief Association

representatives in Germany. In such cases the German Red Cross is generally asked to suggest beneficiaries, such as needy orphan asylums, etc. It is interesting furthermore to note that many drafts are purchased by casual travelers in Germany who have become so impressed with the general need that they wish to contribute in some way. The case was quoted of one gentleman in particular who had bought well over 100 food drafts in this way.

The American Red Cross, while maintaining an office in Berlin, is doing no relief work in Germany at the present time. The office here is purely one for transmission of mail and telegrams to the Red Cross units working farther to the east.

The American Young Men's Christian Association, while having a considerable staff in Germany, is devoting its efforts entirely to assisting the Russians confined in the prison camps of Germany and cooperating with other organizations in the general relief of prisoners being exchanged by the bolshevist and German Governments. No direct relief of the German civilian population is undertaken by this organization.

Another American activity that has shown considerable development recently is that of the feeding of university students. This work was originally organized by the British Quakers, who contributed most of the funds, but who are now being assisted by the American Quakers. At the present time 18,000 students in 31 universities and technical high schools (technische hochschulen) throughout Germany are being helped to obtain one good meal daily. This help consists of giving to the messrooms of the universities raw food to the value of 1.50 marks per day per student, this food to increase the value of the meal already being given. The great need of these university students has not received the publicity that has been given to the condition of the children in Germany, but as many of these students are sons of the middle and professional classes, who are, perhaps, suffering most under present conditions, it goes without saying that they have but scant means with which to pursue their education. Many are existing on as little as 200 marks a month or less, out of which sum must come expenses for food, clothing, academic fees, etc.

The work now being conducted by the British and American Quakers is to be turned over some time in March to the World's Student Christian Federation, an organization formed in 1894, representing 42 countries and having headquarters in Switzerland. At a meeting of this federation in August, 1920, at which all countries were represented, it was voted to undertake the relief of students, and to raise a tentative budget of \$1,000,000 for this purpose. The American representatives of the federation pledged themselves to \$800,000, and, as I understand, have joined in the relief campaign now being conducted in the United States under the direction of Mr. Hoover. Through agreement, they are to make use of the Hoover stores and organizations in Europe and to take over any student feeding that is now being conducted by such organizations. Two hundred thousand dollars worth of these stores have been guaranteed for immediate use, it being understood, however, that where these stores are used the work will be under American supervision. The effort of the federation in Germany will be to make use of existing organizations as much as possible, and the first step has been to unite the two big German associations—the student unions and the German Christian student movement.

Other large German charitable organizations are the Caritas Verband, representing the Catholic effort, the Zentral Wohlfahrtsstelle der deutschen Juden, representing the Jewish effort, and the Deutscher Hilfsbund. These organizations are receiving contributions directly, supplies simply passing through the hands of the central committee as a matter of record and in order to obtain entry free of duty.

Mention should be made of the work of the Central Committee for the Relief of Distress in Germany and Austria, headed by Dr. Lieber. This organization, working to a large extent through the American relief section of the German Red Cross, had up to October 15, 1920, sent gift packages to Germany amounting to approximately 350,000,000 marks. At the present time the contributions from this committee are passing through the hands of the Central Committee for Foreign Relief, the organization which I shall speak of later.

Other American organizations are the American Welfare Association (Charity Bazaar Association of Milwaukee), which, with a fund of approximately \$2,000,000, have been distributing milk, money, etc., throughout Germany. This association does not work in conjunction with other associations and has no particular office. Die Deutsch-Amerikanische Frauenhilfe (quarterly collection) had up to May 20 distributed about 480 cases of clothing and placed \$21,000 at the disposal of the German Red Cross, through which organization they are working. I understand, however, that this arrangement with the Red Cross is

not entirely satisfactory to the members of the Frauenhilfe. Other funds from America have come from the Methodist, Catholic, and Jewish associations, this relief being paid over directly to the corresponding religious organizations in Germany. From these sources gifts amounting to approximately 13,000,000 marks had been recorded in the central committee up to October 15, 1920.

A word should be added as to the part that the German Government has played not only in assisting these American philanthropic efforts, but also in attempting itself to meet the situation.

Perhaps the most satisfactory effort toward meeting the situation has been the organization of a semiofficial committee for foreign relief (Zentral Ausschuss fuer Auslands Hilfe). This body was formed in the beginning of 1920 for the purpose of coordinating foreign relief for Germany and collecting information from the various parts of Germany as to general conditions and need of relief. To this central committee belong members of most of the large charitable organizations in Germany, and there are representatives of the committee in every district throughout the country. From the Government the committee has obtained free import for all supplies passing through their hands and assurance of financial support providing current expenses are not covered by the slight charges added to the insurance and transport costs on the various goods received. Unfortunately, at the start the central committee came into conflict with the efforts of the German Red Cross, but matters have now been smoothed out, so that I consider the former the most efficient organization for the distribution of future relief supplies. A good example of their activity is shown by the recent gift of 700,000 yards of flannel cloth by the American Red Cross to the American Quakers for distribution in Germany. The Quaker organization, which works through the central committee and is also an ardent supporter of this organization, immediately placed the disposition of this flannel cloth in the hands of the central committee, and in the weekly meeting of this committee the reports of needs for clothing throughout Germany were gone over carefully and the flannel cloth distributed where the need was greatest.

By a recent agreement with the American Friends' Service Committee, the German Government contracts, beginning October 1, 1920, and lasting until June 1, 1921, to add to the child-feeding supplies flour and sugar necessary for the rationing of an average of 500,000 children. This represents approximately 45 per cent of the total feeding costs, as based on American prices. In addition to this, the German authorities pay for the unloading of the food supplies in Germany, the warehousing of these supplies, the freight charge across the interior of the country, insurance, expenses of local warehousing, transferring supplies from local warehouses to the individual kitchens, and the cooking and serving of all meals. This work, of course, is done under Quaker supervision. One-third of the cost of the first four items is paid by the national Government, one-third by the State governments, and one-third by the local city organizations. Twenty-five thousand Germans are employed in this work, of whom one-fourth are volunteers. The others are paid by the cities and local organizations. To help toward the payment of these charges, those children who can afford it pay from 25 to 40 pfennigs per meal to the various local German organizations. It is estimated that the cost per meal is approximately 35 pfennigs. No child, however, is refused food on account of inability to pay.

In the case of the American Relief Administration the German Government gives free entry of all food supplies, free transportation on all bulk shipments to the local American Relief Association delivery stations, and has modified postal regulations so as to accept the small type "A" and type "C" packages.

Among the various measures for relieving distress, perhaps the most important is the effort of the German Government to reduce the price of rationed foods. During the fiscal year 1919-20 7.75 billion marks were appropriated for this purpose, and 3,000,000,000 marks in 1920-21. This total of 10.75 billion marks is divided as follows:

	[In billions.]	Marks.
Bread, flour	4.50	4.50
Meats	3.20	3.20
Fats	2.20	2.20
Local potatoes	.70	.70
Other foodstuffs	.15	.15
		10.75

In view of the bad harvest, it will now be necessary to make up the unexpected deficiency in bread flour with larger purchases from abroad and an additional appropriation of 7,000,000,000 marks is anticipated, thus making a total of 10,000,000,

000 marks for the year 1920-21. Future developments in the exchange rates will naturally affect this expenditure.

The general laws for social betterment or assistance of the German population are as follows:

(1) Commonwealth law for the assistance of citizens: A law dating back to 1870, which provides for the care of the poor and destitute.

(2) Weekly aid: Introduced in 1919, providing assistance for nursing and expectant mothers with incomes under 4,000 marks per year. Under this law, for 10 or 12 weeks, each mother receives 1.50 marks per day, 75 pfennigs for nursing her child, and 50 marks for expenses of birth.

(3) Assistance to unemployed: A law introduced in 1918, shortly after the revolution, providing for payments to all people out of employ. The rates of payments vary in different localities.

(4) Assistance for the war maimed and war widows and orphans: A law introduced in 1920 providing for a definite monthly pension, a certain percentage of which is paid to the beneficiaries according to the merits of their case. Under this law also is a provision covering the care of health and the education of children. This law affects 1,500,000 cripples and 3,500,000 widows, orphans, etc., a total of 5,000,000.

(5) Care of cripples: A law introduced in 1920, providing no pension, but care and training for cripples of daily life. This law cares for those not provided for under No. (4).

(6) Social insurance—a law introduced in the nineties, but recently revised. This is a straight insurance system to which monthly payments are made. It covers three classes:

(a) Sickness insurance bureau, allowing pensions for a maximum of 26 weeks yearly.

(b) Invalid insurance, providing pensions for the permanently injured.

(c) Employees' insurance—a revision of the law of 1913, providing separate insurance for salaried officials.

(7) Colonization law of 1920—to assist in the building of dwellings. This assistance was designed for use particularly in the industrial districts, and to date has been put into effect only in the coal regions.

(8) Law for child protection—this law is under discussion at the present time, and contemplates measures assuring every child attention and instruction necessary for its development. This will, however, involve considerable expense, and for this reason there is much opposition thereto.

Aside from these general laws it may be added that the public throughout Germany has made a general attempt to meet the distressing situation of the children by collecting by general subscription a children's fund. This fund to-day stands at 20,000,000 marks. A particularly interesting development is one started by the workmen in several districts, in which two extra hours of work per week are advocated, devoting the funds thus obtained to philanthropic purposes, with the object of making workmen's philanthropic organizations self-supporting. This movement is now already in effect in the district of Waldenburg, Silesia.

In closing this report I should like to make several suggestions for possible relief in Germany. In the first place, I trust that the American Friends' Service Committee will receive sufficient funds to enable them to complete their schedule as outlined to June 1, 1921. If, however, funds could be provided enabling them to increase their feeding to cover 1,000,000 children, they would then be fully supplying the needs of classes 3 and 4. Further relief should then take the form of shoes and clothing.

In the city of Gratz, to take an example at random, of 1,842 school children, 50 per cent had but two shirts, 25 per cent had but one shirt, 7 per cent had no shirt, 25 per cent had but two pairs of stockings, 30 per cent had but one pair of stockings, 15 per cent had no pair of stockings, 30 per cent had neither coat nor warm jacket, 8 per cent had but wooden or cloth shoes, 1 per cent had no shoes whatever.

In the case of the American Relief Administration warehouses, I believe that the idea of general distribution drafts could be further increased to great advantage, for in this way the middle class, which is severely affected by present conditions, could be most successfully reached. I have had brought to my particular attention the cases of various musicians, who have profited by a fund of this sort raised by Kreisler in America.

As to further efforts, a member of one of the largest private relief organizations in Berlin informed me that at the present time above all cash funds were necessary. It seems that many private institutions have been forced to close their doors, and of the Caritas Verein, the great Catholic organization comprising all Catholic charitable undertakings, 800 institutions

carrying for 17,000 children are in immediate danger of bankruptcy. In this connection I made inquiries into the overhead costs of a large charitable institution, and found that where in 1913 administration expenses were 80,000 marks, during 1920 it was necessary to pay out 500,000 marks. Even with this tremendous increase many special statistical bureaus had to be given up as it was impossible to pay for the necessary clerks and secretaries. Where before the war a clerk received 250 marks monthly, he now receives from 1,000 marks to 1,100 marks. Stenographers' wages have increased from 200 marks to 1,000 marks monthly, and secretaries from 400 marks to 1,500 marks.

I have pointed out above the great shortage of milk, which, of course, carries particular hardship for the children and diminishes the successful chances of fighting sickness and disease. In passing, I also mentioned in connection with the congestion in cities the shortage of beds. This point was particularly brought out by the charitable organization referred to above. The minimum cost to-day for one complete bed is 700 marks, a sum quite beyond the reach of the great majority of the people.

While I realize that the demands for assistance from all parts of the world to-day are very great, I nevertheless desire to emphasize the particular importance of the part that Germany plays in the general European reconstruction problem and the consequent advisability of assisting these people. Normal tasks and normal ways must be resumed at the earliest possible moment in order that the economic "switchboard" of Europe, as Germany has been so aptly called, may again start functioning. With the switchboard in shape, it is fairly safe to say that the distress in the surrounding countries, caused largely by the upset of normal trade and commercial conditions, will be all the sooner alleviated.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ELLIS LORING DRESEL,
American Commissioner.

ANNEX A. EXAMPLE 1.

A private man owns on June 30, 1919, property worth 100,000,000 marks; hereof 25,000,000 marks are an increase during the war. The tributary dies in the year 1920 and bequeaths his property in equal parts to his two nephews. One of them has no property, while the other possesses 1,000,000 marks. Assessment will be as follows:

	Marks.
Property on June 30, 1919.....	100,000,000
1. Tax on property increase during the war.....	24,828,000
Remainder.....	75,172,000
2. Commonwealth sacrifice levy on property.....	47,779,550
	27,392,450
3. Tax on inheritance.....	1,332,622
4. Tax on legacy to be paid by the nephew who hitherto had no property.....	5,032,245
5. Tax on legacy to be paid by the nephew who owns property worth 1,000,000 marks.....	7,548,367
Total of tax on inheritance and legacy (3, 4, and 5).....	13,913,234
Remainder of the property of 100,000,000 marks.....	13,479,216

EXAMPLE 2.

A private individual owns property worth 10,000,000 marks, whereof 4,000,000 marks are invested with an industrial company which could have declared a 20 per cent dividend for 1920 were it not subjected to a corporation tax. The remaining property capital bears 5 per cent. No increase of property. Without taxes this man would have a yearly income of 1,100,000 marks.

	Marks.
Commonwealth sacrifice levy.....	5,417,750.00
Property remaining.....	4,582,250.00
Virtual income (income without taxes from remaining property):	
Dividends.....	800,000.00
Interest on capital.....	29,112.50
	829,112.50
This income is diminished by—	
Corporation tax.....	160,000.00
Tax on capital yield.....	64,000.00
Income tax.....	315,160.00
	539,160.00
The income remaining amounts to.....	289,952.50

As a consequence of the new taxes, the property is diminished from 10,000,000 marks to 4,582,250 marks, and the income from 1,100,000 marks to 289,952.50 marks.

EXAMPLE 3.

A private individual owns property worth 1,000,000 marks. No war profits. The invested capital bears 5 per cent interest. One-third of the Commonwealth sacrifice levy (rounded up to 82,250 marks) is paid and $6\frac{1}{2}$ amortization for the remainder.

	Marks.
Commonwealth sacrifice levy.....	244,250.00
Hereof paid one-third.....	82,250.00
Debt remaining.....	162,000.00
Remaining amount of property.....	917,750.00
Income therefrom.....	45,887.50
From this income are to be deducted—	
1. $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of M. 162,000 annual amortization.....	10,530.00
2. Levy on capital yield.....	4,588.00
3. Income tax.....	7,272.00
	22,390.00
Income remaining.....	22,497.50

This man, who prior to the war had an income of about 45,000 gold marks, after deduction of taxes, now, if the depreciation of German currency is estimated at 10.1, after deduction of taxes, disposes of an income of only 2,250 gold marks, which is what an ordinary workman earned before the war.

EXAMPLE 4.

Assessment of companies.
[E. g., joint-stock company.]

	Marks.
Invested capital.....	200,000,000
Value of the whole property of the company.....	300,000,000
Net profit.....	50,000,000
Hereof 10,000,000 marks are placed in the reserve fund; 40,000,000 marks, or 20 per cent, remain.	
The company has to share in the commonwealth sacrifice levy with 10 per cent of the property exceeding the invested capital. Accordingly the company pays:	
Commonwealth sacrifice levy.....	10,000,000
Corporation tax, 10 per cent of net profit.....	5,000,000
Corporation tax, 10 per cent of dividend distributed.....	4,000,000
The total corporation tax amounts to 9,000,000 marks.	

Apart from the above taxes there must be taken into account additional taxes on yield of property, i. e., ground and building taxes and license taxes, which are levied by the various States and communities and differ in amounts.

ANNEX B.

Income tax rates on the income of an unmarried workman.

Income (marks):	Tax rate (per cent).
15,000.....	14.6
16,000.....	15.2
17,000.....	15.7
18,000.....	16.2
19,000.....	16.7
20,000.....	17.2
21,000.....	17.6
22,000.....	18.1
23,000.....	18.5
24,000.....	19.0
25,000.....	19.5

Married workmen are accorded abatements inconsiderable in figure.

THE ACTUAL BUDGET OF FOUR DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLDS IN BERLIN.

(1) A man injured in war, who is now employed in a gas plant, supporting a sickly wife and three daughters of 11, 13, and 14 years. Living quarters consist of one small, dark room with kitchen, and with but three beds for the five people. Children have but two much-patched skirts apiece and no shoes, two wearing wooden clogs and one felt shoes:

Expenses for five persons:	Marks.
Food.....	725
Heat and light.....	50
Soap.....	45
Rent.....	30
Total (against receipts of 710 marks).....	850

Receipts:	Marks.
Wages.....	600
War pension.....	110
	710

(2) A man out of work, with wife and eight children. Wife is partially incapacitated by one lame arm. This family have but three beds for the 10 people, and quarters consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Clothing is particularly lacking:

Expenses for 10 persons:	Marks.
Food.....	1,450
Heat and light.....	80
Soap.....	90
Total (against receipts of 910 marks).....	1,620

Receipts:	Marks.
Unemployment allowance.....	740
Earnings of wife.....	20
Earnings of daughter.....	150

910

(3) A widow and two children largely dependent on charity:

Expenses for three persons:	Marks.
Food.....	435.00
Heat and light.....	34.50
Soap.....	27.00
Rent.....	29.00

Total (against receipts of 460 marks).....525.50

Receipts:	
Charity.....	70.00
Invalidity pension.....	80.00
Earnings of son.....	100.00
Earnings of wife.....	150.00

460.00

(4) A widow without family:

Expenses for one person:	Marks.
Food.....	550.00
Heat and light.....	30.00
Soap.....	18.00
Rent.....	32.50

Total (against receipts of 520 marks).....630.50

Receipts:	
Salary.....	500.00
Orphan pension.....	20.00

520.00

These figures given above are simply for the bare expenses of existence, taxes, car fare, shoes or clothing being out of the question, and in all four cases—and they are typical of many thousands of families—the earnings fall short of expenses, so that unless help comes from other sources some of the necessities have to be gone without.

Dr. Silbergieits's figures on food costs for Berlin, based on the calorie norm of 3,000, are as follows:

Per week:

	Man.	Man and wife.	Man, wife, and 7 to 12 year old child.
Ration.....	\$15.43	\$30.86	\$48.48
Open market.....	46.09	75.23	82.88
Total December, 1920.....	61.49	106.09	131.36
In August, 1920 (lowest month).....	57.20	97.64	116.32
In April, 1920 (highest month).....	71.43	121.25	138.37

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. WARREN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 15962) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 15, 29, 34, 65, and 74:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 27, 31, 32, 36, 38, 39, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 77, 78, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and 98; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$10,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: After the matter inserted by said amendment, insert as a separate paragraph the following:

"Sixty per cent of the foregoing sums for the District of Columbia shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and 40 per cent out of the Treasury of the United States."

And, on page 3 of the bill, strike out lines 23 to 26, inclusive.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the

sum proposed insert "\$1,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$85,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$10,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$70,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference have not agreed upon amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 14, 20, 25, 26, 28, 33, 35, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 62, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 83.

F. E. WARREN,
CHARLES CURTIS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

JAMES W. GOOD,
J. G. CANNON,
JOHN M. EVANS,

Managers on the part of the House:

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, the list of disagreements which the Secretary has just read covers 25 or 26 matters which were taken back to the House under the House rule. The House has agreed to every one of that lot, with the exception of five. Four of the five are simply little changes of language and do not change the effect or the amount. That leaves only one which they have disagreed to that carries any amount of money or is of any significance, and that one is with reference to repairs of the Coast Guard ship *Onondaga*. Since the House must be advised of our action, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to Senate amendments numbered 40, 52, 53, and 62, which are simply changes of language, and that the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 33, being the disagreement of the House on the repairs of the ship *Onondaga*.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks the first motion should be on agreeing to the conference report so far as agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. I ask that the report be agreed to.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. I now renew my motion with reference to the amendment referred to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Wyoming, but the Chair thinks the action of the House should first be read.

Mr. WARREN. Very well; let it be read.

The Assistant Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 14, 20, 25, 26, 28, 35, 37, 41, 42, 43, 45, 54, 55, 56, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 83 to the bill (H. R. 15962) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes," and agrees to the same.

That the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agrees to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 7 of said amendment, after "in," insert "House Documents Nos. 986 and 997 and."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 52, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"So much as may be necessary of that part of the sum of \$46,000,000 appropriated in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1921 for medical and hospital services of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance allotted to the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is made available for the erection of quarters for the medical staff at the various branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 53, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of lines 1 to 7, inclusive, of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided, That the limitation specified in the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year 1921 on expenditures for pay of chemists and for clerical, inspection, and messenger service in the supply and accounting departments of the navy yards and naval stations and disbursing offices for the fiscal year 1921, under 'Maintenance, Supplies and Accounts,' is increased by \$750,000."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agrees to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 12 of said amendment strike out "\$312,811.27."

That the House insists upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I wish to understand the effect of the motion of the Senator from Wyoming. Is it the purpose of the Senator by the motion to bring the two Houses into accord? Will a further conference be necessary if the motion prevails?

Mr. WARREN. If my motion prevails no further conference will be necessary.

Mr. ROBINSON. There was an amendment referred to in the action of the House read relating to a fund appropriated last year of \$46,000,000 in connection with the treatment of sick and disabled soldiers. I desire to understand the effect of that amendment. Was it a Senate amendment or a House provision or an amendment inserted in conference?

Mr. WARREN. There was a Senate amendment which provided that of that sum, \$46,000,000, a certain amount could be used to build quarters for the physicians who are in the service of caring for those unfortunates. The comptroller has ruled that the language as carried would provide for the soldiers themselves, but that legislation is required in order to give quarters to the surgeons. The amendment was to take out the sum which the Senate said should not be exceeded in building each set of quarters; that is all.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, this bill carried a provision on page 43 for completing the Government free bathhouse at Hot Springs, Ark.

Mr. WARREN. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON. The sundry civil bill carried a similar provision, inserted as a Senate amendment, and an additional provision changing the name of the reservation to the Hot Springs National Park.

Mr. WARREN. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON. Am I correct in the assumption that the appropriation stays in the urgent deficiency bill, and the provision changing the name to the Hot Springs National Park remains in the sundry civil bill?

Mr. WARREN. The amount appropriated happens to be in one of the two bills. I have forgotten which one of the two, but it is in one bill and has been taken out of the other.

Mr. ROBINSON. Clearly the appropriation goes out of the sundry civil bill?

Mr. WARREN. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON. That was the proper bill in which to carry it, although it makes no difference so far as the results are concerned which bill carries it. The sundry civil bill, in addition to the appropriation, also contained a provision in which I am interested.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator refers to the provision changing the name of the reservation?

Mr. ROBINSON. I refer to the provision changing its name.

Mr. WARREN. That stands in the sundry civil bill.

Mr. ROBINSON. Very well.

Mr. WARREN. So that both the matters in which the Senator from Arkansas is interested have been favorably acted upon. One of the two—the one for building the bathhouse—was left in this deficiency bill so as to render it immediately available.

Mr. ROBINSON. But one of them is cared for in the urgent deficiency bill and the other in the sundry civil bill.

Mr. WARREN. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON. In view of the explanation of the Senator from Wyoming, I have no objection to the motion made by him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN].

The motion was agreed to.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The Senate proceeded to consider the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 15682) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, which was read.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 15682) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 9, 11, 19, 28, 33, 39, 50, 56, 57, 66, 67, 71, 75, 78, 79, 88, 90, 91, 99, 107, 110, 111, 113, 114, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, and 126.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 12, 15, 16, 29, 30, 35, 41, 47, 52, 54, 55, 63, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 80, 84, 85, 86, 98, 100, 105, 115, 116, 117, 125, 127, and 128, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$35,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$375,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$13,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$7,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$65,000, of which sum \$15,000 shall be immediately available"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$273,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$380,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,222,004"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference have not agreed upon the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 53, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 76, 77, 81, 82, 83, 87, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 108, 109, 129, and 130.

CHARLES CURTIS,

A. J. GRONNA,

HENRY F. ASHURST,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

J. A. ELSTON,

S. WALLACE DEMPSEY,

W. W. HASTINGS,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CURTIS. I move the adoption of the conference report. The report was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The reading clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 34, 36, 37, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 58, 59, 76, 77, 81, 87, 89, 92, 93, 103, 108 to the bill (H. R. 15682) entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922," and agrees to the same.

That the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of the sum of \$460,000 named in said amendment insert "\$400,000."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 17, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of the sum of \$200,000 named in said amendment insert "\$150,000."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 20, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment and after the word "Oklahoma" in the matter as restored insert a colon and the matter inserted by said amendment.

That the House recedes from its disagreement to the Senate amendment numbered 25, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In line 9 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "hereafter."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agrees to the same with an amendment as follows: After the word "prescribed," at the end of said amendment, insert: "Provided, That this provision shall not apply to the Five Civilized Tribes."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 27, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In line 2 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "buildings," insert "at the Indian School, Phoenix, Ariz."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 32, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of the sum \$1,000 named in said amendment insert "\$500"; and at the end of said amendment, after "United States," insert "and if authorized to be paid, to be reimbursed from the tribal funds of the Navajo Indians."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"IOWA.

"Sec. 5a. For the construction, maintenance, and operation of a drainage system for lands of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa, \$10,000, payable from the tribal funds of such Indians: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into agreements, or make other suitable arrangements, with owners of adjacent lands benefited by the construction of such drainage system as will insure from such owners payment, on a per acre basis, of a proportionate part of the construction, operation, and maintenance of said drainage system."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to the Senate amendment numbered 42, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "for new heating and power plant, \$55,000; for repairs and construction of drain, ditches, and dikes on the Haskell School farm, \$18,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 43, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$245,600."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agrees to the same with an amendment as follows: After "necessary," at the end of said amendment, insert "and reimbursable from any fund of said Blackfeet Tribe that may be now or hereafter placed in the Treasury of the United States to their credit."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 61, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "for improvement of domestic water supply and irrigation system, \$5,000."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 62, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$99,000."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 64, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "to be immediately available, and the amount of \$7,000 heretofore appropriated for this purpose shall be available until expended."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 82, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to report to Congress at the beginning of the next regular session what necessity there is, if any, for new buildings and the enlargement and remodeling of present buildings at the Chilocco Indian School, Oklahoma, and if he finds such necessity to exist to make such recommendations therefor as he may deem appropriate, together with a statement of the cost of carrying them into effect."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 94, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "for heating plant, \$40,000."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$187,400."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agrees to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of said amendment, strike out "support" and insert "education."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 102, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In line 2 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out "\$12,000" and insert "\$8,000."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 109, and agrees to the same with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, so much as may be

necessary of the tribal funds of the Menominee Indians of Wisconsin, arising under the acts of June 12, 1890 (26 Stat., p. 140), and March 28, 1908 (35 Stat., 51), and to make therefrom a per capita payment or distribution of not to exceed \$50 to such Indians entitled thereto under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. And the authority granted in this paragraph shall be effective immediately upon the approval of this act."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 129, and agrees to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 8 of said amendment, after "January," insert "15."

That the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130, and agrees to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 10, after the figures "1895," insert a period and strike out the remainder of said amendment.

That the House insists upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 53, 65, 83, 104, and 106.

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the Senate amendments numbered 14, 17, 20, 25, 26, 27, 32, 40, 42, 43, 60, 61, 62, 64, 82, 94, 95, 101, 102, 109, 120, and 130.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CURTIS. I now move that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 53, 65, 83, 104, and 106.

I will state to the Senate that two of these amendments involve items in regards to totals; one relates to an item of \$50,000 for irrigation in Montana; another to an item of \$50,000 pertaining to an irrigation project in Washington; and another to a claim of Stevens and Ferry Counties, in Washington, amounting to \$115,000. At first it was my intention to ask that these items go back to conference, but I have been informed by the House managers that unless the conference report be agreed to to-day it is very doubtful if the Indian appropriation bill can be enrolled in time. These items were discussed for more than a day in conference; they were then taken back to the House, and there voted on. The vote against them was about two to one. So that I feel it will be useless to again take them back to conference. Therefore I ask that the Senate recede from the amendments, which will bring the two Houses together on all of the items. I may add that the items which have been left out may very well go over until the next session without any great harm being done.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I desire to inquire of the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs as to the item pertaining to the Chemsawa Indian Training School at Salem, Oreg.

Mr. CURTIS. That amendment was agreed to by the House with an amendment, which has already been adopted, eliminating one of the items inserted by the Senate and retaining the other item.

Mr. McNARY. Did the item which has been eliminated embrace the construction of the boys' dormitory?

Mr. CURTIS. The dormitory item was the one that was eliminated, while the other item was retained; but the officials of the Department stated that they thought they could get along without the dormitory for another year.

Mr. JONES of Washington. As I understand the Senator, it is his judgment that the House would not recede from its disagreement to the two Senate amendments covering Washington items to which he has referred, and that if an agreement should not be reached upon the bill to-day the entire bill is likely to fail.

Mr. CURTIS. That is my information.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Is that the Senator's opinion?

Mr. CURTIS. That is my opinion. I am satisfied from the contest made in conference that the conferees on the part of the House would not agree, especially in face of the vote of two to one against the items in the House.

Mr. JONES of Washington. While I am very anxious to see those two items agreed to, I do not feel, of course, that I should retard the passage of the bill on that account under the circumstances.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kansas.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that concludes the Indian appropriation bill.

CLASSIFICATION OF CIVIL-SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I submit the following motion, which I ask may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The reading clerk read as follows:

I move that the Committee on Appropriations, to which, on March 22, 1920, was referred Senate bill 4106, to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and the standardization of compensation therefor, and for other purposes, together with the report of the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries, be discharged from the further consideration of said bill and report, and that said bill and report be referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. KING. I object.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I object. I understand that that is a proposition to discharge the Committee on Appropriations from the further consideration of the reclassification bill and papers in connection therewith which have been referred to that committee. I do not wish to work against the ambition or the good work of my friend from South Dakota. I hope that his committee, as well as other committees, may enter upon a work which has been neglected to some extent, first, because of the short session; second, because of the amount of work that has been imposed upon the different committees; and, third, because of the changes up and down in the matter of salaries, living expenses, and so forth.

It has become necessary for the Appropriations Committee, in connection with the matter of the bonus which has been before that committee, to declare what is its intention hereafter in regard to the bonus and additional payments to Government employees. I have been instructed by that committee to declare that after the present session we will not entertain further the proposition of granting bonuses in addition to the regular pay. That, of course, will necessitate a rearrangement, so far as may be necessary, of the salaries paid Government employees, and such rearrangement will, of course, require a great deal of attention from several directions.

All of the salaries paid the Government employees are known to the Committee on Appropriations, because it is their duty to recommend the appropriations for the various employees, with only small exceptions. That committee has to inform itself as to the salaries paid to thousands of men and women which are not stated in terms, because the persons affected do not occupy what are called statutory positions. Of course, there should be some coordination and some consideration as between the salaries of the two classes of employees.

The Appropriations Committee has stated that, unless other committees having it in charge shall present a bill, the Appropriations Committee expects to be obliged to take up the reclassification work and bring in at the next session some proposition covering this matter. We have already expended considerable work on it, and, since it makes no difference to any committee, with the exception perhaps of the Appropriations Committee, where the technical possession of the papers may be, for they are all printed and at the disposition of any committee which may require them, and inasmuch as some additional help has been asked for and received by the Committee on Appropriations, it is rather necessary, in order to avoid expense and for other reasons, that the matter should remain where it is for the present. In the meantime, the Appropriations Committee will welcome any and all bills drawn or suggestions, information, and help in working out the problem.

So I hope, Mr. President, that the motion of the Senator from South Dakota will not prevail, and that for the present the matter may rest where it now is, with the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming a question, if I may. It is my understanding that there was placed in one of the appropriation bills an item to aid and assist the committee, or one of the organizations of the Government, in securing data with reference to this very matter. Is that so?

Mr. WARREN. That is true.

Mr. CURTIS. And a report is to be made to the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. WARREN. That is true.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I understand that there is no objection to the present consideration of this motion.

Mr. KING. I objected to its consideration.

Mr. SMOOT. It is out of order now, anyhow.

Mr. WARREN. I could have made the objection.

Mr. STERLING. The Senator from Wyoming, who is the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, could have made the objection, but I understood that he waived the objection.

Mr. WARREN. I can waive nothing which would prevent other Senators from making the point of order.

Mr. STERLING. I know that the motion must go over until to-morrow unless there is consent to its present consideration, but I inferred that the Senator from Wyoming was willing that it might be considered now.

Mr. KING. I call for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion will lie over one day under Rule XXVI. The regular order is the presentation of petitions and memorials.

Mr. McCUMBER. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 14063, the private pension bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the Chair orient himself. There was just a call for the regular order.

GREAT FALLS WATER-POWER PROJECT.

Mr. MOSES. I present a favorable report from the Committee on Printing and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The Senator from New Hampshire asks that the vote by which Senate resolution 452 was adopted be reconsidered. It is to print as a public document the report of the Federal Water Power Commission.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and the motion to reconsider is agreed to.

Mr. MOSES. I ask that the amendment reported by the committee to the resolution may be read.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The committee report to strike out all after the resolving clause and to insert:

That the report of the chairman of the Federal Water Power Commission, submitting plans and estimates of costs necessary to secure an increased and adequate water supply for the District of Columbia, laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Commerce on February 16, 1921, and the report on the investigation of the Great Falls water-power project and plans by Maj. M. C. Tyler, United States Army, submitted to the Senate by Senator Norris and referred to the Committee on Printing on February 15, 1921, be printed as a document, together with accompanying illustrations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

UINTAH RESERVATION, UTAH.

Mr. MOSES. From the Committee on Printing I make a favorable report, which I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The Senator from New Hampshire, on behalf of the committee, reports an original Senate resolution (S. Res. 462), as follows:

Resolved, That the report of the Secretary of the Interior on leasing of irrigable Indian land on the Uintah Reservation, Utah, be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

REPORT OF DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Mr. MOSES. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote whereby Senate resolution 456 was agreed to on February 18.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and the motion to reconsider is agreed to.

Mr. MOSES. I offer the amendment to the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The committee reports to strike out all after the resolving clause and to insert:

That the Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended March 1, 1920, transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution pursuant to law, be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, from the Committee on Patents I report back favorably House bill 15662, and ask that the Secretary may read the title of it, and then I desire to make a brief statement and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the title of the bill.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 15662) to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for letters patent, for taking actions in the United States Patent Office with respect thereto, for the reviving and reinstatement of applications for letters patent, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, this is an emergency measure arising out of the war. During the war applications for patents of course were entirely interrupted between the various countries. No alien enemy could file an application for a patent in this country, nor could we file application for patents abroad. In many cases the applications were made to foreign countries with which we were at peace, and the ships on which the applications were being transported were destroyed.

The general effect of this bill, which has been passed by the House, is to extend the time within which applications for patents may be made in various countries. It is the outgrowth of a treaty made by some of the foreign nations with each other, in which they have agreed, provided different countries adopt reciprocal legislation, to extend the time within which applications may be made. The time is extended by the bill for a period of only six months, and the bill is conditioned upon the fact that other countries pass similar legislation.

The point of the entire bill is simply to extend the time within which applications for patents may be made. The report is a unanimous one from the Committee on Patents, a quorum being in attendance. I see that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. KELLOGG] is here now, but he was unable to be present at the committee meeting. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX] was there, and I am making this request on behalf of the chairman of the committee.

Mr. KIRBY. Mr. President, does this affect the provisions of the bill that is in conference now?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Oh, no.

Mr. KIRBY. This is a different matter?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. It is an entirely different matter. As I say, it grows out of this treaty made by the foreign powers. In order for us to avail ourselves of their promise to extend the time within which Americans may make their applications in foreign countries, we must do it also for them. It is a reciprocity measure. Unless foreign countries pass similar legislation, this bill does not operate as to them.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator whether this is a Senate bill or a House bill?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. It is a House bill, unanimously reported by the House committee. I have here the hearings. It is unanimously supported by all the patent-law associations, the Patent Commissioner, the patent lawyers, and, in fact, every person who has to do with the patent situation in the country. If it is not passed before Congress adjourns untold losses will result to American citizens who were unable to complete the process of obtaining a foreign patent because the war interrupted the procedure between the different countries.

Mr. FLETCHER. I think it a very, very wise measure. I was wondering, however, whether we were not just taking up unnecessary time, because if it is a Senate bill we would never get it through anyhow. If it is a House bill we may be able to complete the legislation.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Yes; it is a House bill.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President—

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KNOX. I merely wanted to inquire whether the testimony did not disclose that this bill is more for the advantage of American inventors than for foreign inventors, because there are about four applications abroad by Americans for patents to one by foreigners in this country.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Yes; that was the testimony of the former Commissioner of Patents this morning before the committee.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President—

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I am a member of the committee, but on account of other duties I have not been able to meet with the committee as I should. As I understand, this bill simply extends the time for filing those applications that were interrupted by the war, and that under the treaty would lapse if this extension of time were not granted.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Yes; but it also extends the time within which applications may be made, as I understand, although they have not been actually made. It is an endeavor to accord to our citizens principally, as the Senator from Pennsylvania says, the right to complete their applications which were interrupted by the war, where they have made applications for patents in foreign countries.

Mr. President, before I weary the Senate with making any further explanation, except the reading of the House report, or the Commissioner of Patents' testimony, if that be required—if not, I shall ask to have it printed in the Record—I want to know whether I have unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 15662) to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for letters patent, for taking actions in the United States Patent Office with respect thereto, for the reviving and reinstatement of applications for letters patent, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I send to the desk the Revised Statutes of the United States and ask the Secretary to read section 4887, which is the basis of this whole proceeding.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Assistant Secretary read as follows:

Sec. 4887. No person shall be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, nor shall any patent be declared invalid, by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented in a foreign country, unless the same has been introduced in public use in the United States for more than two years prior to the application. But every patent granted for an invention which has been previously patented in a foreign country shall be so limited as to expire at the same time with the foreign patent, or, if there be more than one, at the same time with the one having the shortest term, and in no case shall it be in force more than 17 years.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, the pending bill extends the provisions of that section. The Senate passed a bill somewhat similar to this on June 19, 1918—S. 3524—but it did not get through the House.

I ask that the testimony of the Commissioner of Patents contained in the House report which I have sent to the desk, and also the House report itself, be printed in the Record in connection with what I have said.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The report is as follows:

Mr. NOLAN, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 15662):

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 15662) to extend temporarily the time for filing application for letters patent, for taking actions in the United States Patent Office with respect thereto; for the reviving and reinstatement of applications for letters patent, and for other purposes, respectfully report that they have had the same under consideration and recommend that the bill do pass.

The bill H. R. 15662 is a committee substitute for H. R. 13681, introduced April 19, 1920, at the request of the then Commissioner of Patents, Hon. James T. Newton.

Hearings were held on this measure, at which time a large number of people interested in the passage of this measure appeared before the committee. Among them the Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Whitehead; former Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Newton; Mr. Otto R. Barnett, Mo-nadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. William S. Pritchard, Mr. Thomas E. Robertson, chairman of the committee on laws and rules of the American Patent Law Association; Mr. John H. Brickenstein, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Wilson J. Vance, New York, representing the Aztec Yarn Spinning & Manufacturing Co.; Mr. Felix Stern, of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. William W. White, editor and publisher of the Patent and Trade Mark Review, New York City; Mr. W. A. Darby, New York City; and a number of other gentlemen, all in favor of the passage of the measure, but suggesting certain modifications. At the request of the Patents Committee, these gentlemen held a meeting and submitted certain amendments, which have been incorporated in the bill H. R. 15662 and reported to the House favorably.

Summed up, the following statement by Mr. Whitehead, then Commissioner of Patents, gives the substance of the bill as it relates to sections 1, 2, and 3:

"STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT F. WHITEHEAD, COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

"Mr. WHITEHEAD. The first three sections of the bill were drafted on the lines of sections 307 and 308 of the peace treaty to carry into effect the provisions under which patents which had lapsed or which could not be availed of during the war could be taken advantage of. Foreign countries have granted extensions, have made rules or regulations under which extensions were granted.

"My information is (not official) that in certain countries our citizens have been granted extensions, and in certain other countries they have not because we have made no provision for granting extensions to the citizens of those countries.

"Section 4887 of the Revised Statutes provides at the present time for what is known as the right of priority; that is, it provides that an application filed in this country within 12 months after the filing of an application in a foreign country shall have the same force and effect as though application had been filed in this country on the same day as the application was filed in the foreign country, provided it was filed within 12 months from that date. That 12 months is usually referred to as the period of priority, or, as is referred to in here, the right of priority.

"During the war it was impossible in many instances for applications to be filed within that period, and the first clause of this section provides that priority which had not expired on the 1st day of August, 1914—that is, where the 12 months was running at that time—or which had arisen since that date—that is, where the foreign application has been filed since that date—should be extended to six months from the passage of this act. That period of six months from the passage of the act was taken because article 308 provided for six months for the going into force of the treaty, which date is fixed by the treaty itself as being the date when the treaty had been ratified by Germany on the one hand and three of the principal allied and associated powers on the other. My understanding is that that date was the 10th of January, 1920; so your period of six months, according to that, has really run out.

"Certain of the European countries subsequently entered into a treaty in which they made arrangements along this same line, fixing the time as from the 30th of September, I think it is, in 1920, to make the six months expire the 30th of March, 1921. This treaty also provided that that right should be extended to favor citizens or subjects of countries which have extended, or which shall extend within that period of six months, substantial reciprocal privileges to citizens of those countries.

"So far as the citizens of this country are concerned, the important thing in this bill is to enable them to revive their lapsed patents, or to get these rights of priority in the foreign countries; and my understanding is that there are numbers of cases in which rights of American citizens have lapsed and which can be restored only by the passage of some reciprocal legislation.

"The question was raised by one or two people as to whether the first section of the bill would apply in cases where the patents had already been granted in this country—not in the case where the patent had

been granted particularly and rights were pending, but where patents had been granted. I have proposed an amendment, or I will propose an amendment, to make it specifically apply to that case. The question was raised in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Cameron Septic Tank Co. against the people of Knoxville, in which there was discussion as to whether certain phases of private property would apply to patents already granted. So I see no objection to making that clear, and for the same reason they suggested that throughout the bill the word "validated" be added after "patents granted" in certain places, not to take care of any new patents which may be granted hereafter, but patents which have been granted and which are validated by the bill.

Sections 4 and 5 are supplementary in reference to the filing of applications.

Section 6 provides for the protection of those persons who served abroad during the war with either the civil or military branches of the Government and gives them the same rights of priority with respect to their inventions as if they had been made in the United States, and extends the time for this protection for six months from the passage of this act.

Section 7 protects the Government from any action by an alien enemy regarding the use of any patent or process used by the Government during the war.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, this can be made a long story if anybody wants to make it long. I think the Senate will understand the situation when the Secretary reads the bill, and I shall not attempt to make any speech about it. I am doing what I am doing at the urgent request of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Norris], the chairman of the Senate Committee on Patents, who is detained at his home by illness. If, after the Secretary has read the bill, Senators want to ask any questions, I shall do my best to answer them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does any Senator desire the bill read?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I think the bill should be read, not because I want to hear it, but because I think it is an important matter. If the Senate is willing to pass it without its being read, I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does any Senator desire it read?

Mr. PITTMAN. I should like to have the bill read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read.

The Assistant Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the rights of priority provided by section 4887 of the Revised Statutes, for the filing of applications for patent for inventions and designs, which rights had not expired on the 1st day of August, 1914, or which rights have arisen since the 1st day of August, 1914, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended until the expiration of a period of six months from the passage of this act in favor of the citizens of the United States or citizens or subjects of all countries which have extended, or which now extend, or which within said period of six months shall extend substantially reciprocal privileges to citizens of the United States, and such extension shall apply to applications upon which patents have been granted, as well as to applications now pending or filed within the period herein: *Provided*, That such extension shall in no way furnish a basis of claim against the Government of the United States: *Provided further*, That such extension shall in no way affect the right of any citizen of the United States, who, before the passage of this act, was bona fide in possession of any rights in patents or applications for patent conflicting with rights in patents granted or validated by reason of such extension, to exercise such rights by itself or himself personally, or by such agents, or licensees, as derived their rights from it, or him, before the passage of this act, and such persons shall not be amenable to any action for infringement of any patent granted or validated by reason of such extension.

A patent shall not be refused on an application coming within the provisions of this act, nor shall a patent granted on such application be held invalid by reason of the invention having been patented or described in any printed publication or in public use or on sale in the United States prior to the filing of the application, unless such patent or publication or such public use or sale was prior to the filing of the foreign application upon which the right of priority is based.

Sec. 2. That the time now fixed by law for the payment of any fee or for the taking of any action with respect to an application for patent, which time had not expired on August 1, 1914, or which commenced after August 1, 1914, is hereby extended until the expiration of one year from the passage of this act, without the payment of extension fees or other penalty in favor of the citizens or subjects of countries which have extended, now extend, or shall extend during a period of one year from the passage of this act substantially reciprocal privileges to citizens of the United States, provided that no extension herein shall confer such privileges on the citizens or subjects of a foreign country for a longer term than the term during which such privileges are conferred by such foreign country on the citizens of the United States, but nothing in this act shall give any right to reopen interference proceedings where final hearing before the examiner of interferences has taken place.

Sec. 3. That no patent granted or validated by reason of the extensions provided for in sections 1 and 2 of this act shall abridge or otherwise affect the right of any citizen of the United States, or his agent or agents, or his successor in business, to continue any manufacture, use, or sale commenced before the passage of this act by such citizen, nor shall the continued manufacture, use, or sale by such citizen, or the use or sale of the devices resulting from such manufacture or use constitute an infringement.

Sec. 4. That all applications for patent filed since August 1, 1914, and prior to June 15, 1920, which were executed by an agent of the applicant, and in which a petition, specification, and oath, signed by the inventor, or his executor or administrator, had been filed or shall have been filed within a period of one year from the passage of this act, and the patents granted on such applications, shall have the same force and effect as if the papers signed by the inventor, or his executor or administrator, had been filed on the date on which the papers signed by the agent were filed.

Sec. 5. That all applications for patent filed since August 1, 1914, in which the oath was executed before or authenticated by a consular

officer, or other representative qualified to administer oaths, of a Government acting in the interest of the Government of the United States, shall have the same force and effect as if said oath had been executed by the applicant before a consular officer of the United States.

Sec. 6. That where an invention was made by a person while serving abroad, during the war with the forces of the United States, civil or military, the inventor thereof shall be entitled, in interference and other proceedings arising in connection with such invention, to the same rights of priority with respect of such invention as if the same had been made in the United States, and where an application became abandoned or forfeited, during the time the applicant was serving with the forces of the United States, by reason of his failure to take action or pay a fee within the time now required by law, such action may be taken, or the fee paid, within six months from the passage of this act.

Sec. 7. That no claim shall be made or action brought in respect of the use since August 1, 1914, up to the passage of this act, by the Government of the United States, or by any persons acting on behalf of, or under contract with, or with the assent of the Government of the United States or of Governments or their representatives associated with the United States, under any patent rights owned in whole or in part since August 1, 1914, by an alien enemy, nor in respect of the use of any process during such period, or the sale, offering for sale, or use, at any time, of any products, articles, or apparatus whatsoever manufactured during such period to which such patent rights applied.

Sec. 8. That nothing in this act shall affect any act done by virtue of the special measures taken during the war under legislative, executive, or administrative authority of the United States in regard to the rights of an enemy, or ally of an enemy, as defined by the trading with the enemy act of October 6, 1917, in patents for inventions and designs.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE OVER THE RIO GRANDE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am authorized by the Committee on Commerce to report back favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 15769) authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Rio Grande, between the cities of Del Rio, Tex., and Las Vacas, Mexico, and I submit a report (Rept. No. 814) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and it was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Del Rio and Las Vacas Bridge Co., a corporation organized and created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto over the Rio Grande between the cities of Del Rio, Tex., and Las Vacas, Mexico, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Sec. 2. That the consent of the proper authorities of the Republic of Mexico shall have been obtained before said bridge shall be built or commenced.

Sec. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. CALDER. From the Committee on Banking and Currency I report back favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 11307) to amend section 5146 of the Revised Statutes.

The bill proposes to amend section 5146 of the Revised Statutes in relation to the qualification of directors of national banks. Under the present law not more than 25 per cent of the directors of national banks can live outside the State. The bill amends the statute so that they may live outside the State if living within 50 miles of the place where the bank is located. It has passed the House, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and it was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5146 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be so amended as to read as follows:

"Sec. 5146. Every director must, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States, and at least three-fourths of the directors must have resided in the State, Territory, or District in which the association is located, or within 50 miles of the location of the office of the association, for at least one year immediately preceding their election, and must be residents of such State or within a 50-mile territory of the location of the association during their continuance in office. Every director must own in his own right at least 10 shares of the capital stock of the association of which he is a director, unless the capital of the bank shall not exceed \$25,000, in which case he must own in his own right at least 5 shares of such capital stock. Any director who ceases to be the owner of the required number of shares of the stock, or who becomes in any other manner disqualified, shall thereby vacate his place."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SHARON, PA.

Mr. KNOX. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 10598) for the relief of the First National Bank of Sharon, Pa. It is a House bill, having passed the House.

The nature of the case is that a certificate of indebtedness of the United States amounting to \$10,000 was destroyed, and the bill authorizes the Treasury Department to pay the certificate

without presentation. The bill is drawn in the usual way, requiring that a bond shall be given to the United States in double the amount of the certificate, with sureties to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SMOOT. Would not the Senator just as soon wait until the morning business is closed, and call up the bill then?

Mr. KNOX. If it provokes any discussion, I will withdraw it. It can be passed in less time than we can talk about it, if there is no objection to it.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and it was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem certificate of indebtedness of the United States of America, No. 3240, of the denomination of \$10,000, of the issue dated April 10, 1918, and maturing July 9, 1918, with interest from April 10, 1918, to July 9, 1918, in favor of the First National Bank, Sharon, Pa., without presentation of said certificate, the certificate of indebtedness having been lost or destroyed: *Provided,* That the said First National Bank of Sharon, Pa., shall first file in the Treasury Department of the United States a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principal and interest of said certificate of indebtedness of the United States of America in such form and with such sureties as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the lost or destroyed certificate of indebtedness hereinbefore described.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NOMINATIONS OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

Mr. FLETCHER. Some days ago, as Senators will recall, the President sent to the Senate a number of nominations for postmasters, among them the names of some former service men, and widows of former service men. A resolution of the Senate was passed calling on the Postmaster General to furnish a list of those nominations, and that list was furnished and published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 5. The list of the former service men and widows of former service men appointed as postmasters appears on pages 2621, 2622, and 2623 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I ask unanimous consent that, as in open executive session, those nominations be confirmed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. SMOOT. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection.

LOUISA FROW.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3129) for the relief of Louisa Frow.

Mr. SMOOT. I was hoping that we could take the calendar up after the morning business is closed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the request of the Senator from Florida?

Mr. SMOOT. I object.

Mr. TRAMMELL. If the bill provokes any discussion I will withdraw it.

Mr. SMOOT. I object because if we take the calendar up, the bill will be reached in its regular order.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I do not know whether it will be reached or not. The Senate has just passed a bill for the relief of a bank for the loss of a certificate, and this measure provides for compensating the widow of a man who was killed by a seaplane of the Navy. It is a unanimous favorable report of the committee.

Mr. SMOOT. There may be no objection to the bill at all when it comes up in its regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I object.

INTERNATIONAL NAVAL BUILDING PROGRAM.

Mr. BORAH. Is the morning business closed yet?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Not yet.

Mr. BORAH. I give notice of a suspension of the rules under Rule XL.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be considered given.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I would like to hear it read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read.

The READING CLERK. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] gives the following notice:

I hereby give notice that under Rule No. XL, I will move to suspend paragraph 3 of Rule No. XVI, in order that I may propose to the act (H. R. 15975), making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes, the following amendment:

"The President is authorized and requested to invite the Governments of Great Britain and Japan to send representatives to a conference, which shall be charged with the duty of promptly entering into an understanding or agreement by which the naval building program of each of said Governments, to wit, the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, shall be substantially reduced annually during the next five years to such an extent and upon such terms as may be agreed upon, which understanding or agreement is to be reported to the respective Governments for approval."

OFFICERS OF COAST GUARD CUTTER "TAMPA."

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, there were four officers killed in line of duty on the *Tampa* in Bristol Channel, and at the time they died they were entitled to promotion, but promotion had not gotten to them.

There is on the calendar House joint resolution 215, authorizing the legal heirs of certain officers of the United States Coast Guard who lost their lives when the Coast Guard cutter *Tampa* was destroyed in Bristol Channel, September 26, 1918, to receive pay and allowances that would have accrued to said officers. The joint resolution appropriates a small amount, the difference in their wages, which amount will go to the widows of the men killed. It has been passed by the House, unanimously reported favorably by the Senate committee, and I ask for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. SMOOT. Will not the Senator let us take up the calendar, and then have the joint resolution acted on?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not often make a request of this kind, but this is a joint resolution relating to four men who died in line of duty in the Bristol Channel on an American ship. The session is about to expire and the joint resolution has not been passed. We have let a bank bill go through this morning and bills for the relief of individuals who are living. If any Senator wants to take the responsibility of saying that justice can not be done to the dead, I have nothing more to say.

Mr. SMOOT. There is no objection to the joint resolution that I know of.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. We could have passed it in less time than we have taken to talk about it.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and it was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the appropriate accounting officers are authorized to pay to the legal heirs of the following named officers of the Coast Guard, late of the Coast Guard cutter *Tampa*, which was destroyed in Bristol Channel September 26, 1918, the pay and allowances which would have accrued to said officers to and including September 26, 1918, had said officers received and accepted the temporary commissions on the respective dates that they became eligible for advancement, as follows: First Lieutenant of Engineers John Thomas Carr to be a temporary captain of engineers from and including July 1, 1918; Second Lieut. John Farrell McGourty to be a captain from and including July 1, 1918; First Lieut. Roy Ackerman Bothwell to be a temporary captain from and including September 21, 1918; Second Lieut. James Marsden Earp to be a temporary first lieutenant from and including July 1, 1918, and to be a temporary captain from and including September 21, 1918.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THE CALENDAR.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask unanimous consent to take up the calendar under Rule VIII, beginning with No. 659, where we left off.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Before unanimous consent is given, I want to ask if the bill the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL] desires to call up will be included in the order?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; it is beyond No. 659.

Mr. KELLOGG. I ask the Senator from Utah why he does not ask unanimous consent to take up all the bills on the calendar?

Mr. SMOOT. The only reason is that these bills never would be reached if we did not begin at No. 659. As far as I am concerned, I hope that when the hour of 2 o'clock comes the Senator having the rivers and harbors bill in charge will agree to lay it aside and let us go through the calendar to-day, because it will be perfectly useless to pass any bills which are on the calendar at a later time than to-day.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I desire to say that, as far as I am personally concerned, I shall be perfectly willing to ask unanimous consent, when 2 o'clock comes, to lay aside the unfinished business temporarily, in order that we may go through the calendar and take up any of the bills we have passed over that are unobjected to.

Mr. SMOOT. All bills unobjected to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and the calendar will be proceeded with.

The bill (H. R. 11377) for the relief of Warren V. Howard was announced as first in order on the calendar.

Mr. THOMAS. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 382) declaring that certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations shall be construed as if the war had ended and the present or existing emergency expired was announced as next in order.

Mr. FLETCHER. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection, and the joint resolution will be passed over.

Mr. STERLING. I do not know what Senator objected, but I hope there will be no objection. This is a House joint resolution, amended by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and I hope it may be considered and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection; that is the trouble.

Mr. STERLING. I should like to address the Senator who made the objection and ask him to withdraw his objection.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. May I inquire of the Senator to what the joint resolution pertains?

Mr. STERLING. To all the war-time legislation, or emergency legislation, as it was called, with certain exceptions; and then it provides distinctly for the repeal of section 3 of the espionage act as amended.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Is it a lengthy measure?

Mr. STERLING. No; it is not lengthy.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. May we not have it read?

Mr. STERLING. I should like to have it read.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I think the legislation is important.

Mr. STERLING. I want to suggest a verbal amendment to the joint resolution.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, unanimous consent has not yet been given.

The VICE PRESIDENT. According to the rule, upon a single objection a measure goes over.

Mr. BORAH. I do not desire to object, but I understand the Lever Act is not included in this joint resolution?

Mr. STERLING. It is excepted from the resolution.

Mr. BORAH. I should want to have it included. At the same time I do not wish to prevent the passage of the joint resolution so far as the other laws are concerned. If unanimous consent is given, I shall attempt to have it included.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I have asked that the joint resolution may be read, so that we can be informed as to just what is included in it.

Mr. STERLING. I assume that the Senator from Florida, who made the objection, will not insist upon it.

Mr. FLETCHER. I objected mainly for the reason that I supposed the consideration of the joint resolution would lead to some discussion, and for that reason we would not have time to consider it. I am willing to withdraw the objection, but I think we are going to spend all the forenoon on it.

Mr. SMOOT. I hope not.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair announces that he is going to enforce the five-minute rule if the Senate is going to take up such measures.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I have hastily looked at the substitute for the House joint resolution, and it is a very important matter. I do not think we can consider it under the rule limiting debate to five minutes. I shall therefore object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. A motion to proceed, notwithstanding the objection, would be in order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It would.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. The only reason why I do not make the motion is because there are a number of other measures which we can dispose of to-day. But this joint resolution ought to be disposed of in the next day or two. I do not think there is a more important question now pending than that of getting rid of the war legislation.

Mr. THOMAS. I think that is true, but we must be very careful not to be too hasty about the consideration of a joint resolution which is reported as a substitute for the one referred to the committee.

Mr. SMOOT. My request was that we take up the calendar under Rule VIII and consider those bills to which there was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. But a Senator can move to proceed to the consideration of a bill notwithstanding the objection.

Mr. SMOOT. Not after it is objected to.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I was listening carefully to the Senator from Utah and would have objected if that had been included in his request. I was unwilling to have that limitation put on it.

Mr. SMOOT. I was very careful in putting it that way because I wanted to get through to-day with all the bills on the calendar to which there is no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state the request again. Is there objection to proceeding to the consideration of the calendar, no bill to be considered to which there is an objection?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, the hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 14063) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

I wish to say in reference to the bill that it embraces the bill which passed the Senate last May, went over to the House, but which could not be considered by the House because they have had no pension day there of late. Therefore I asked that the House bill, which was on the calendar, be rereferred to the Committee on Pensions, and I attached as an amendment thereto the bill which passed the Senate at the last session.

I will say, while the bill may appear to have a large number of names in it, between one-third and one-half of the names have been stricken out because the parties interested have either died or are included under the general bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, the bill, as I understand, is one which is designed for the relief of members of the Regular Army and the Regular Navy. I have not been very conspicuous here as an advocate of pension legislation, but I think that legislation designed for the relief of soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and their widows is entitled to the same consideration at least which is given to pension bills for other classes of military and naval service.

At the last session of Congress several pension bills were passed by the Senate and went to the House. If my information is correct, the House has passed all those bills except the one which covered the class of military service which I have mentioned. This bill is designed to make effective the bill which we passed then, and which will die in the House if this bill is not passed.

I have personal knowledge of one of the items of this pension bill, which I know to be more than meritorious. It gives a small pension of \$50 to the widow of a brigadier general who gave his life to the service of his country, and who died leaving practically nothing for her support. In view of the fact that the bill was passed last year by the Senate and failed in the House, I sincerely hope that the Senate will consent to take it up at this time.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I am in favor of the motion of the Senator from North Dakota and agree with the Senator from Colorado that the bill ought to be disposed of. I wish to ask the Chair, however, in the event the Senator's motion should prevail, after the Senate has acted upon the pension bill would the calendar, under Rule VIII, be the regular order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes; before 2 o'clock.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I think, in view of the statement I made awhile ago with reference to the unfinished business, I ought to say that I made the statement with the understanding that we were to proceed with the calendar and consider bills not objected to. I could not agree, at this time at any rate, to ask unanimous consent at 2 o'clock to lay aside the unfinished business if bills are to be taken up on motion.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from North Dakota whether the bill that he proposes now to consider covers Senate Calendar No. 729, Calendar No. 730, and Calendar No. 328?

Mr. McCUMBER. Of the last calendar that is on the Senator's desk to-day.

Mr. KING. I understand the Senator from North Dakota now moves to proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 780, being H. R. 14063.

Mr. McCUMBER. I will say to the Senator that the bill as now reported contains the items reported by the committee originally, shown by Senate Report No. 760, and there have been added to the bill H. R. 15900 (Rept. 780), and Senate bill 4985 (Rept. 759), and Senate bill 3747 (Rept. 375). It does not contain the others. I do not recall that the Senator mentioned any of the reports which cover the items in this bill.

Mr. KING. As I understand the Senator, and I desire to be put right if I am in error, the items embraced within the bill for which he is now asking consideration were passed upon a former occasion by the Senate.

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes; I do not know just what proportion, but a large proportion of them were passed at the last session.

Mr. KING. The Senator will recall that at the last session we had up Calendar No. 730.

Mr. McCUMBER. No; that is not in this bill.

Mr. KING. May I inquire of the Senator what items are included within Calendar No. 730? Is that a different list?

Mr. McCUMBER. There is no Calendar No. 730. That bill was recommitted to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. If the Senator from North Dakota will yield a moment, I understand that he will not press his motion if we can go on with the calendar and dispose of unobjected bills. I understand also that there are a number of Senators who have measures on the calendar that they wish disposed of, and I withdraw my objection to the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. KING. May I inquire of the Senator from North Dakota, because I do have the Calendar No. 730 before me in a very voluminous report, to what bill it refers?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Calendar No. 730 was disposed of several days ago. It was recommitted to the committee.

Mr. McCUMBER. A portion of it is in this bill.

Mr. KING. Then, if I understand the Senator, the bill which we are about to consider if his motion prevails embraces items found within Calendar No. 730?

Mr. McCUMBER. I think that is correct.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator allow me to submit a request for unanimous consent? In view of the statement just made by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH], I renew the request made by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMITH] some time ago.

Mr. McCUMBER. I have a motion pending now to proceed to the consideration of a bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. And under the rule the motion is not debatable, notwithstanding it has been debated for 10 minutes.

Mr. ROBINSON. I understand that. My object was to expedite the consideration of bills on the calendar and to reach the bill suggested by the Senator from North Dakota. I am satisfied we will reach that bill much more quickly by proceeding with the call of the calendar where we left off on the last occasion when the calendar was considered. Of course, the Senator has the floor, and I can not submit the request unless he yields for that purpose.

Mr. McCUMBER. It will take no more time to dispose of the pension bill now. I do not think it would be reached before 2 o'clock under that arrangement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from North Dakota to proceed to the consideration of House bill 14063.

On a division, the motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 14063) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors, which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments.

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with.

Mr. KING. I hope the Senator will not make that request. I think we ought to be advised as to the character of the pension sought. There are hundreds of items here.

Mr. ROBINSON. That settles it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I ask the attention of the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING]. To read the bill will require practically the entire day and prevent the consideration of other bills on the calendar. Of course, if Senators desire to accomplish that purpose they can do it, but there are a large number of bills on the calendar that have never received any consideration. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the bill be dispensed with.

Mr. KING. What the Senator states, perhaps, may be true as to the length of time that would be consumed in reading the bill, but, Mr. President, we have passed during the last year a pension bill under which persons who have suffered no disability whatever receive \$50 per month and their widows receive large sums.

Mr. McCUMBER. If there are any such cases they are not included in this bill.

Mr. KING. That law is so comprehensive that it seems to me that substantially all who should receive pensions could find relief under it.

Mr. McCUMBER. The Senator from Utah is mistaken. This bill covers those who served in the Regular Establishment, none of whom are receiving \$50 a month under the law to which the Senator refers. This is not a bill that relates to the veterans of the Civil War, but it relates only to those of other wars and who served in the Regular Establishment.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me, the law to which I have referred carried provisions for the relief of those who served in the Mexican War, and we also passed a bill providing for those who served in the Spanish-American War.

Mr. McCUMBER. None of those are included in this bill.

Mr. KING. Although they may have seen no service they are entitled to \$30 per month pension. Now, let me inquire of the Senator, with all of those comprehensive measures which have been enacted, under which we are appropriating more than \$200,000,000 annually, and I think the bill this year will carry perhaps \$230,000,000—the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] advises me it will carry \$265,000,000—what persons or what classes of individuals should now receive attention and be paid pensions?

Mr. McCUMBER. Those who were not in the Civil War at all; those who were not in the Mexican War; those who derive no benefit whatever under the law to which the Senator has referred under which we granted to the veterans of the Civil War and their dependents certain sums. This bill covers only the Regular Establishment and the Spanish War veterans, but not those of the Civil War.

Mr. KING. May I not inquire of the Senator concerning the Spanish-American War pension bill which we passed if provision was not made that all persons who had been in that war and had served 90 days, notwithstanding they had never left the United States, perhaps, but had only been in an Army camp a few weeks, should be pensioned at \$30 per month?

Mr. McCUMBER. Oh, no.

Mr. KING. That is my recollection of the bill.

Mr. McCUMBER. The pension bill passed at the last session was for the widows of soldiers of the Spanish-American War who had an income of less than \$250 per annum.

Mr. KING. The Senator knows that the Sells bill, as it was called, grants a pension to those who were in the Spanish-American War regardless of injuries.

Mr. McCUMBER. No. It grants a pension to those who were injured; but that pension ranges from \$12 to \$30 per month; and it does not cover those who were in the regular service.

Mr. KING. Now, may I inquire of the Senator—

Mr. McCUMBER. I may be mistaken. I am told that I am in error; but the pension, I think, runs from twelve to thirty dollars a month.

Mr. KING. My understanding is that that bill practically covered all who served in the Spanish-American War.

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes.

Mr. KING. So we have made provision for those who were in the Spanish-American War, for those who were in the Mexican War, and for those who served in the Civil War. May I inquire of the Senator what other classes are there to be cared for by way of pensions?

Mr. McCUMBER. The Regular Establishment.

Mr. KING. That is, those who are now in the Army?

Mr. McCUMBER. No; those who have been members of the Army from 1865 but who were not in the Spanish-American War and who were not in the World War.

Mr. KING. Then, do I understand the Senator to mean that it is the policy of the Government, regardless of the fact that they have not participated in any war, to grant pensions to those who served in the Army between the close of the Civil War and the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, but who did not participate in either?

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes; if they were injured in the service.

Mr. KING. May I inquire what wars there were between the close of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War in which any injuries could have been suffered?

Mr. McCUMBER. The Senator asks me as to those who were not in any war, and I say that if they suffered any disability by reason of their service the bill covers them.

Mr. KING. Then, do I understand the Senator to announce that it is the policy of the Government to grant a pension to every person who has been in the Army, though such person may never have been in any military undertaking or expedition?

Mr. McCUMBER. It has always been the policy of the Government to do that.

Mr. KING. Persons who enlisted 20 or 30 years ago for a year and immediately after their service went back to private life and have been engaged in private activities from that time until the present are to be pensioned?

Mr. McCUMBER. No.

Mr. KING. Does not the Senator's statement imply that?

Mr. McCUMBER. No; if a person was injured in the service, he would be entitled to a pension.

Mr. KING. Does the Senator aver that all of the persons named in the pending bill of 112 pages come within the class that would be covered by the statement just made by the Senator?

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes.

Mr. KING. Take, for instance, the first name which my eye falls upon in the bill, on page 29:

The name of Richard J. Weaver, dependent father of John T. Weaver, late of Company M, First Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

What service did John T. Weaver render that would entitle his father to a pension during the remainder of his life?

Mr. McCUMBER. I will turn to the report to obtain that information. The report is very voluminous, but I find in connection with the case referred to by the Senator the following statement:

H. R. 11787. Richard J. Weaver, Hillsboro, Ky., dependent father of John T. Weaver, who served in the Regular Establishment, Company M, First United States Infantry, from January 13, 1910, to February 9, 1911, when he died from pulmonary tuberculosis contracted in service and line of duty. He had prior service which was continuous almost from April 15, 1901, to December 30, 1909. (F. O. 985611.)

The claimant filed a claim for pension as soldier's dependent father April 27, 1912. The reviewer approved the claim for admission but the re-reviewer would not concur and it was rejected on the ground that claimant, soldier's father, was not dependent within the meaning of the law, as he was in possession of some property and was still able to earn an adequate support.

The evidence submitted with the claim showed that the soldier was never married and that his mother died in 1889, that claimant owned a farm worth about \$600, being disqualified for work about two-thirds of the time, and that he was about 56 years of age (now 64), and that he had an invalid wife to provide for, who is now 67 years of age.

With this bill claimant files his sworn statement to the effect that his property is valued at about \$350 and that he has an income of about \$100 per annum. Lay witnesses verify his statement as to property and income and further testify that he has no children or other relatives who contribute to his support, and that he has no income except from what little he can earn on his small farm. A physician testifies that he is totally unable to perform any manual labor by reason of rheumatism and disease of heart.

A pension of \$12 per month is recommended.

That is the report.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, then, if I understand the Senator, we are committing the Government to this sort of a policy—that as to every person who has served in the Army, no matter how limited that service may have been, and though it may have been entirely in time of peace, if he dies his widow or dependents shall receive a pension if it may be averred that the soldier received injuries or incurred some disability while in the service which proximately contributed to his death.

Mr. McCUMBER. That is the law now. We are not changing the law; we are not creating any new law. The only question in this case was whether the soldier came under the law. The Pension Bureau first found that the father was dependent, but on a rehearing it was decided the other way. Additional evidence was submitted to the Committee on Pensions of the House, upon which that committee acted, in which action the Senate committee concurred, to the effect that the father was dependent and that he should receive the \$12 provided by law.

Mr. KING. May I inquire of the Senator whether pensions would be granted under existing law to persons who died after a few months of service in times of peace and whose death could not by any possibility be traced to their service?

Mr. McCUMBER. No; not in the Regular Establishment.

Mr. KING. Are there any other establishments under which in cases of the character to which I have just referred pensions would be granted?

Mr. McCUMBER. In the case of a veteran of the Civil War the widow would be entitled to a pension or the dependent child or mother and father would be entitled to a pension.

Mr. KING. Then, as I understand the Senator, this bill is merely for the purpose of interpreting existing law more liberally in behalf of pension claims than the officials of the Government have interpreted the law.

Mr. McCUMBER. No; the bill does not interpret the law at all. The bill, so far as it relates to this particular item, finds that the father is dependent and is entitled to a pension under the terms of the existing law. It is the finding of a fact rather than the construction of the law.

Mr. KING. Then, as I understand the Senator, the officials of the Government have found differently from the committee.

Mr. McCUMBER. They have found both ways; they have found with the committee and they have found contrary to the finding of the committee; but the conclusion of the committee was that the father was dependent, and the evidence which sustains the committee has just been read to the Senator.

Mr. KING. Does the Senator think that it is a wise thing, after we have established tribunals for the purpose of hearing

evidence and deciding controversies and have authorized them to reach conclusions, for the legislative branch of the Government in an ex parte way to overrule their decisions and to legislate for the purpose of overturning their decisions?

Mr. McCUMBER. It has been done, I will not say thousands of times, but probably hundreds of thousands of times. I do not think that even the finding of a bureau here should preclude a committee of the Senate from finding differently from the bureau. I think practically every day in our legislation we are overruling their decisions and their views in a great many matters, and I think the Senator has joined with the other Members of the Senate in overruling their conclusions.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I confess that the decisions of bureaus and executive officials do not have very much sanctity, so far as I am concerned. Prima facie, the decisions of many of these bureaus are wrong, judging from the multitudinous efforts which have been made, and successfully made, to overturn them. Yet where we have set up a Pension Bureau, and the Pension Bureau, so far as I can determine, has acted wisely and with due consideration in the determination of the cases which have been brought before it, it seems to me that it is a rather unfortunate precedent to overturn them, and we find evidences of the results of that course in the constant importunities made to the House and to the Senate to pass private and special pension bills.

Mr. McCUMBER. Let me say to the Senator that it is only in cases where the committee finds that the bureau has acted unwisely that it overturns its decisions. Remember that the action of Congress does not affect a decision in one case, perhaps, out of one hundred thousand that is passed upon by the bureau.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, it is so seldom that Government bureaus act in the interest of economy and fail to respond to demands which are made for contributions from the Treasury of the United States, that when they do take that course I am inclined to follow them and to assume that there must be merit in their decision, because the Senator knows the disposition on the part of Government officials to grant, and grant still more, and to contribute still more from the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. McCUMBER. Take the case that the Senator has just brought up. I read the testimony. From that testimony which I read, would the Senator draw the conclusion that the father was dependent? If he would, he must agree with the committee. If he would not, of course he would disagree with the committee. Now, it is assumed that the committee has acted fairly and justly in the matter.

Mr. KING. Of course, it depends upon the construction which is placed upon the word "dependent." I fancy that if the view of the Senator, as I understand it, should prevail, the majority of fathers and mothers would be found to be dependent because of the lack of any great resources and the fact that work is required on their part for sustenance, so that they are in a sense dependent.

Mr. McCUMBER. I have an idea that in most cases where the son is over 65 years of age, which would probably bring the father over 85 years of age, the father would be more or less dependent.

Mr. KING. Of course, this legislation will mean that within the next 25 years the Government of the United States will be compelled to pay not \$1,000,000,000, but, in my opinion, the Government of the United States during the next 25 years will be compelled to pay from \$20,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000 in pensions.

Mr. McCUMBER. In how many years?

Mr. KING. In 20 or 25 years.

Mr. McCUMBER. I think the figure is somewhat exaggerated. There is no question but that they will pay a large sum.

Mr. KING. With the demands that are being made and with the statements which are attributed to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Finance, the able Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], it seems to me the statement I have made is in the interest of verbal exactitude rather than exaggeration. I think the total will, perhaps, exceed that stupendous sum, so that the cost of the war is just beginning instead of being nearly over.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am satisfied that during the next 25 years the American people will be taxed to the limit to pay the costs resulting from this war and the other appropriations and extravagances of Congress. There will not be much question about it. We will pay all we can.

Mr. KING. I should like to ask the Senator how many items there are in this bill and what is the amount that it will cost the Government per annum? I have examined the report, and it furnishes no information on the subject.

Mr. McCUMBER. I think there are in the neighborhood of 500 items, with an average of about \$12 each, as nearly as we can estimate it offhand, without counting them.

Mr. KING. The average, I think, if the Senator will examine the report, will be found to be very greatly in excess of \$12.

Mr. McCUMBER. Possibly \$15.

Mr. KING. I find that most of them are \$17, \$20, and \$25.

Mr. McCUMBER. Most of them, I think, are \$12.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I am opposed to this bill. I have been opposed to a number of the pension bills which we have passed. It seems to me that we are pursuing a policy which will impose upon the American people burdens that will be almost intolerable. We talk about the burdens imposed upon Germany under her military system. Those burdens are light in comparison to the burdens which the American Congress is placing and will continue to place upon the shoulders of the men who toll in this Republic.

Mr. President, we are pursuing a course which within a few years will result in a pension list so large that no country in the world has ever dreamed of approximating it. We will have upon our pension rolls within the next five years not 1,000,000, but 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of names, and the burdens resting upon the American people will not be \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000, as they were last year and year before, but they will annually exceed \$1,000,000,000, possibly \$2,000,000,000.

Mr. McCUMBER. I do not think the bills that we pass in special legislation will amount on an average now to a difference of \$200,000 a year. Some time ago I had occasion to make the estimate, and the amount was about \$225,000 then; but the number that we are now putting through the two branches of Congress is much less than we put through at that time. What I mean by that is, that much is in addition to what is being paid without the special legislation.

Mr. KING. Under general appropriation bills we are appropriating substantially two hundred and fifty or two hundred and sixty million dollars, and that does not include any of the pensions that may have resulted and will result from the World War.

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes; there are some of the pensions of the World War within those figures.

Mr. KING. Very few.

Mr. McCUMBER. All those that were injured in any way were entitled to a pension prior to the time that we enacted the war risk insurance law.

Mr. KING. The Senator will recall that in 1917 the general pension bill—that was before the World War—carried substantially \$220,000,000.

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes.

Mr. KING. Since then we have increased the pensions I do not remember how many millions of dollars.

Mr. McCUMBER. Anyway, enough so that it now amounts to \$265,000,000.

Mr. KING. And we added to that general bill what was called the Sells bill, providing for those who were in the Spanish-American War, so that those general pension acts carry appropriations aggregating about \$265,000,000 annually. Then, in addition, appropriations are being made, and larger ones will be made in the future, to cover cases arising out of the World War. So I can only repeat to my friend, the Senator, that he is participating in legislation which will impose upon the American people within a very short time pensions, in my opinion, of approximately \$750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 per annum.

Mr. McCUMBER. Of course, we can get little comfort out of deaths; but the soldiers of the Civil War, for whom the vast amount of pensions is being paid out, can last but a very few years longer. I think now they are all getting along about 80 years of age, while the widows, of course, are somewhat younger; but a few years will remove entirely this vast sum of, say, two hundred and forty or two hundred and fifty million dollars that is being paid to the veterans of the Civil War and their dependents.

Mr. NEW. Mr. President, if the Senator from North Dakota will permit me as to that, I should just like to add that the deaths which occur annually now are sufficient to remove from the pension rolls enough to take care of half a dozen such bills as the one which is now under consideration. Not only that, but the Senator from Utah speaks of the \$265,000,000, and then to that he adds the so-called Sells bill, the Spanish-American War bill, this bill, and various other bills, as though the expenditures under them were added to the total of \$265,000,000. They are not. The \$265,000,000 includes everything. It is the gross amount.

Mr. KING. If I conveyed that impression, I did not so intend. When I stated the maximum amount of \$265,000,000, I intended

to state, and think I did state, that that embraced the pensions that came under the general legislation; and in the general legislation I included the Sells bill as well as the bill which we passed at the last session providing \$50 per month for the veterans of the Civil War.

Mr. NEW. The \$265,000,000 was the gross amount.

Mr. KING. But let me say to the Senator from Indiana that there appears to be no diminution. When President Garfield was a great factor in public life, just before he became President, he made the prophecy that the pension roll would never exceed, as I recall, \$27,000,000 per annum. President Garfield was a great statesman, but he did not have in mind the voracious appetites of the American people for pensions. Twenty-seven million dollars! Why, we have swollen those figures until, as stated by the Senator, the appropriations under general legislation will carry \$265,000,000, and then the appropriations directly and indirectly from the World War for the coming fiscal year I think will aggregate three or four hundred million dollars.

Mr. McCUMBER. The time of which the Senator speaks was the good old time when we used to think in pennies and make appropriations in hundreds of dollars. We are now thinking in hundreds of dollars and making appropriations in millions.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator that some of us are interested in some important legislation upon the calendar, and probably no other opportunity will be afforded to consider it; and I trust these general discussions may be postponed until some other time.

Mr. McCUMBER. I thank the Senator for his good and timely suggestion.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that it be read for amendment.

Mr. ROBINSON. There is a request pending to that effect, and it has been pending for some time. I submitted the request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STEELING in the Chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Secretary will read the bill.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Pensions was, on page 1, to strike out lines 6 to 9, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Robert S. Hansbury, late second lieutenant Company L, Twenty-eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, to strike out lines 1 to 3, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of William Bogen, late of Company M, Tenth Regiment Ohio Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, to strike out lines 14 to 24, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Susan M. Gregory, former widow of John R. Sherry, alias John Fitzgerald, who served in Troop F, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Fountain Tankersley, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Fred C. Sawin, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, to strike out lines 5 to 13, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Secrates P. Battle, late of Company D, First Regiment Louisiana Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Henry M. Agenbroad, late of Company L, Second Regiment Ohio Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Sarah M. J. Bertram, widow of Francis Bertram, late of the United States Navy, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, to strike out lines 18 to 22, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Louisa H. Highley, dependent mother of Robert A. Highley, late of Company M, First Regiment Missouri Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, to strike out lines 3 to 6, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of James M. Vint, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, to strike out lines 10 to 13, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Frank R. Wall, late of the First Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, to strike out lines 21 to 24, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of George W. Mason, late of Troop A, First Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, to strike out lines 1 to 4, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Benjamin Hammonds, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 23; to strike out "\$12" and insert "\$30," so as to make the paragraph read:

The name of Seaburn D. Wray, late of Troop M, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, to strike out lines 1 to 10, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Carey O. Amsbaugh, late of Company L, Twentieth Regiment Kansas Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Charles W. Ranger, late of Company D, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Tom S. Bailey, late of Company F, Third Regiment Tennessee Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, to strike out lines 21 to 23, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Charles M. Walker, late of Company F, First Regiment Montana Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, to strike out lines 13 to 19, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of John D. Jones, late of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elmer C. Wilcox, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, to strike out lines 24 and 25, and, on page 9, to strike out lines 1 to 6, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Marianne H. D'Arcy, former widow of Abraham Edmunds, late of Company E, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Henry Lee, late of Company K, Second Regiment Oregon Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, to strike out lines 11 to 16, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Patrick J. Blake, late of the Tenth Company, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William Jackson, late of Company I, First Regiment Kentucky Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 17, after the words "widow of," to strike out "the late" and, after the word "Hart," to insert a comma and the words "late of the," so as to make the paragraph read:

The name of Mary Hart, widow of James Hart, late of the United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said James Hart until they shall reach the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, to strike out lines 4 to 6, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of John J. Sharp, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, to strike out lines 22 to 24, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Roger I. Wershing (insane), late of Company D, Second Regiment Missouri Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, to strike out lines 8 to 12, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of George W. Robinson, late of Company E, Second Regiment Arkansas Infantry, and Company E, Thirty-third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, to strike out lines 3 to 21, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Charles J. McCarthy, late of Battery B, Seventh Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clarence E. West, alias Earl West, late of Company M, Forty-ninth Regiment Iowa Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Marguerite B. Fitzgerald, widow of John Fitzgerald, late of Signal Corps, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William H. Troxell, late of Company B, First Battalion Engineers, United States Army, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Charles E. Hodges, late of Company F, Third Regiment Tennessee Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, to strike out lines 1 to 3, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Harry W. Feldman, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, to strike out lines 13 to 15, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Walter E. Crackel, late of Company F, Thirty-third Regiment Michigan Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, to strike out lines 20 to 22, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of William Bays, late of Company E, First Regiment Nebraska Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, to strike out lines 5 to 11, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Milton L. Stover, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Jacob P. Marling, late of Company C, First Regiment Maryland Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, to strike out lines 11 to 13, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Rush W. Burnside, late of Company C, Third Regiment Tennessee Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, to strike out lines 22 to 24, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Conrad C. Kalber, late of Company A, First Regiment Connecticut Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, to strike out lines 1 to 4, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Thomas J. Stevens, late of Company D, Third Regiment Kentucky Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, to strike out lines 8 to 14, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of George J. Molloy, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Julius A. Nemitz, late captain and regimental quartermaster Second Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, to strike out lines 19 to 25, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of John A. Lovett, late of Company B, Third Regiment Mississippi Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Roy C. Murray, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, and Company I, Eleventh Regiment, United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, to strike out lines 20 to 23, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Dell W. Stinchcomb, late first lieutenant Company A, Seventh Regiment Ohio Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, to strike out lines 4 to 10, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of August H. Knippenberg, late of Company M, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment Indiana Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charley Thomas, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, to strike out lines 15 to 18, both inclusive, in the following words:

The name of James B. Bristow, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 8, to strike out:

The name of Alexander Emory, late of Company I, First Regiment Tennessee Infantry, and Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 22, to strike out "M" and insert in lieu thereof "U," so as to read:

The name of William A. Morris, late of Company U, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 18, to strike out the following:

The name of Knight F. Flanders, late of Company C, First Regiment Illinois Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Ralph L. Hackett, late of Battery B, First Regiment Maine Heavy Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, to strike out lines 5 to 7, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Frank H. Alspach (insane), late of Company K, Fiftieth Regiment Iowa Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 3, to strike out "\$17" and insert in lieu thereof "\$30," so as to read:

The name of John W. Thompson, late of Company H, Third Regiment Ohio Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, to strike out lines 20 to 23, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Cornelius Conley, alias Cornelius Connelly, late of Troop B, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, to strike out lines 16 to 18, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Herbert E. Strode, late of Company L, Second Regiment Illinois Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, to strike out lines 1 to 7, inclusive, as follows:

The name of William A. Foster, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Virginia Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abraham M. Reams, late of Company K, Fifty-first Regiment Iowa Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 11, in the allowance to Lena Mauter, to strike out "\$25" and insert in lieu thereof "\$20."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 15, in the allowance to Susan Chittenden, to strike out "\$25" and insert in lieu thereof "\$20."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, to strike out lines 3 to 5, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Andrew J. Showan, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, to strike out lines 9 to 11, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Benjamin Phillips, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, to strike out lines 3 to 5, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Mike Kulas, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Minnesota Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, lines 23 and 24, and page 30, lines 1 to 18, inclusive, to strike out the following:

The name of Frank Risner, late of Company G, Forty-fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of William Winn, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Leck Patrick, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julia Tomlin, dependent mother of Archie Tomlin, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Missouri Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Simpson Hornaday, late of Troop H, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, to include special pension of \$10, medal of honor roll.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, to strike out lines 8 to 13, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Huse Walker, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Frederick Hattler, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, to strike out lines 1 to 4, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Stephen Lyttle, late of Troop M, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, to strike out lines 16 to 22, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Henry Puder, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Ohio Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Archie M. Leighton, late of Company C, First Regiment New Hampshire Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, to strike out lines 7 to 16, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Carl L. Setchell, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Minnesota Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Robert H. Foote, late of Company L, Third Regiment Iowa National Guard, border defense, and Hospital Corps, United States Army, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of John H. Clark, late of Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, to strike out, in the allowance to Mary Plum, as follows:

And that the Commissioner of Pensions be directed to pay the claimant the pension that accrued to the soldier.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 11, in the allowance to Betty Lentz, to strike out "\$25" and insert in lieu thereof "\$20."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, to strike out lines 22 to 24, inclusive, as follows:

The name of William Pace, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, to strike out lines 10 to 13, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Alfred J. Hester, late captain of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, National Guard, Regular Establishment, border defense, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, to strike out lines 9 to 12, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Hugh Sizemore, late of Companies C and H, Twenty-third Regiment United States Regular Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, to strike out lines 16 to 19, inclusive, as follows:

The name of John F. Scott, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Missouri Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, line 20, to strike out the words "late of band"; on line 21, to strike out the words "and band, Eleventh and," and the word "regiments," and to insert the word "regiment"; and on line 22, after the word "Spain," to insert the words "and in band, Eleventh United States Infantry"; so as to read:

The name of James A. Fullen, Company G, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and in band, Eleventh United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, to strike out lines 19 to 21, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Daniel Guthrie, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Illinois Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, to strike out lines 8 to 10, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Joseph Griffin, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, to strike out lines 19 to 22, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Harry L. Evans, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, to strike out lines 6 to 8, inclusive, as follows:

The name of James Baker, late of Companies K and E, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, to strike out lines 13 to 16, inclusive, as follows:

The name of William J. Degnan, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, to strike out lines 11 to 14, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Michael A. Kilrow, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, to strike out lines 7 to 11, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Emma F. Buchanan, widow of Francis A. Buchanan, late of Capt. Child's company, South Carolina Mounted Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 20, in the allowance to Alexandra Mackenzie, after the words "widow of," to strike out "Egebert" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Egbert," so as to read:

The name of Alexandra Mackenzie, widow of Egbert G. Mackenzie, late assistant surgeon, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, to strike out lines 18 to 20, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Anthony D. Mitten, late captain Company M, Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 15, to strike out "Williams's" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Williams'," so as to read:

The name of John S. Robison, late of Capt. James Williams' Company N, Washington Territory Mounted Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, to strike out lines 18 to 26, inclusive, as follows:

The name of James E. Davis, late of Company D, Two hundred and third Regiment New York Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Albert M. Gordon, late of Company E, Second Regiment Ohio Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John Noble, jr., late of Troop A, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, to strike out lines 8 to 10, inclusive, as follows:

The name of William B. Spencer, late of Companies I and C, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, to strike out lines 15 to 22, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Ward A. Siebenthal, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and Company G, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Jasper E. Glascock, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, to strike out lines 1 to 3, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Edward Carter, late of Company C, First Regiment Colorado Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, to strike out lines 8 to 17, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Noah Lucas, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William Taylor, late of Company D, Third Regiment New York Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Wilbur C. Gahret, late of Company L, Second Regiment Ohio Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, to strike out lines 11 to 14, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Frank L. Johnson, late of Battery H, First Ohio Light Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, to strike out lines 11 to 14, inclusive, as follows:

The name of James Adams, late of Company H, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment Indiana Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, to strike out lines 6 to 8, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Jefferson H. Murray, late of Company K, Third Regiment Georgia Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, to strike out lines 3 to 9, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Charles L. Taylor, late quartermaster sergeant, Fourth Regiment Ohio Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George P. Barker, late major, Sixth Regiment Ohio Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, to strike out lines 18 to 24, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Nora Waters, widow of Michael Waters, jr., late of Company K, First Regiment Missouri Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Michael J. Waters until they reach the age of 16 years, in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 14, in the allowance to Elizabeth Peters, to strike out "\$30" and insert in lieu thereof "\$20."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, to strike out lines 22 to 24, inclusive, as follows:

The name of Winfield S. Cooper, late of Company A, Second Regiment Mississippi Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 16, in the allowance to Louisa Johnson, to strike out "\$25," and insert in lieu thereof "\$20."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, to strike out lines 20 to 23, as follows:

The name of George G. Denning, late of Companies C and D, Thirty-ninth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, to strike out lines 5 to 7, inclusive, as follows:

The name of John G. Pearson, late of Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment Michigan Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARRISON. May I ask the Senator from North Dakota, who has this bill in charge, a question? This is one of the regular pension bills, I understand?

Mr. McCUMBER. It is.

Mr. HARRISON. Can the Senator tell the Senate what is the status now of the soldiers' bonus bill, which is pending in the Finance Committee? I noticed in the papers several days ago that the Senator from North Dakota gave a statement to the press saying, in substance, that he expected the Finance Committee to report out that bill before the 4th of March, and also that the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], gave out a similar statement. I saw, too, where a delegation of the representatives of the American Legion conferred with the Senator from Pennsylvania and, I think, with the Senator from North Dakota, and they left here under the impression, at least, that the bill would probably be reported to the Senate. I am wondering if the committee is going to report it, if they intend to press it, and if the Senator has any idea that between now and the 4th of March to get any action on that bill?

Mr. McCUMBER. I had hoped to report it two or three days ago, but I did not want to report it without presenting to the Senate something definite as to exactly what it would cost and over what years that cost would be spread, in order that the Senate might fully understand exactly what they were voting for, and also to cover the assertion often made that it will throw a billion or two immediately upon us for payment. I found from the testimony which was taken that it was so indefinite that it was almost impossible to present from the facts before us an exact statement of just what it means to the soldiers and sailors and what it means to the Treasury.

I immediately began my work with the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Treasury Department, and I am now making out my tables, and I hope to have them completed, with the assistance of the actuary of the Treasury Department, and to be able to present the facts fully and clearly to the Committee on Finance by to-morrow. Then I hope it will be reported into the Senate, and, if possible, passed at this session.

Mr. HARRISON. I understand from what the Senator says that the committee has not yet taken final action on this bill, but they have left it to the Senator from North Dakota to get up certain facts to report back to the Finance Committee.

Mr. McCUMBER. To ascertain certain facts and report to the committee.

Mr. HARRISON. But the Finance Committee has not yet taken definite action to report the bill out?

Mr. McCUMBER. They have not, and will not, of course, until I get the final figures. I can only give my conclusion as one, but from the talk I have had with other members, in all probability as soon as I can present the facts the bill will be reported out.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator thinks he will make his report to the Finance Committee to-morrow?

Mr. McCUMBER. I hope to be able to do it.

Mr. HARRISON. To-morrow will be the 25th.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am doing the very best I possibly can to get the figures. I have not lost a moment of time since the matter was turned over to me to get a statement.

Mr. HARRISON. I am sure the Senator has been very diligent.

Mr. McCUMBER. It is more difficult than I anticipated.

Mr. HARRISON. Of course, the Senator has more knowledge of this question than anyone else, and I am seeking real information, because there is no use giving the impression to the country that Congress is going to do something if it is impossible to accomplish it. The Senator thinks, then, from the conferences in the committee, that they will take favorable action on some bill touching the soldiers' bonus?

Mr. McCUMBER. I think so.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator does not think, however, whatever favorable action they may take, that it is possible to pass the bill during this session of Congress?

Mr. McCUMBER. I can not say that. I hope we will be able to do it.

Mr. HARRISON. I understand. I hope that, too. The Senator and myself are together on that.

Mr. McCUMBER. But it must be subject to some doubt, of course. However, we will have had our facts ready, and we will meet again within a month; and if it so be that we can not get it through both branches during this session, we will be able to take it up immediately at the beginning of the next session. I hope we can pass it at this session.

Mr. HARRISON. But under the peculiar circumstances existing now, Congress adjourning on the 4th of March, and all legislation dying with the expiration of this Congress, there only remaining now eight or nine days, it looks as though it would be impossible to pass any soldiers' bonus legislation at this time, does it not?

Mr. McCUMBER. It is not impossible, of course, but it looks doubtful about getting it through at this session. However, I want to call the Senator's attention to the fact that if it is reported out of the committee it will be reported out without any tax provision whatever, so as to make it an obligation which must be met in taxes in the future, and imposing upon the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the House the obligation to make proper provision to take care of that, together with the other expenses of the Government.

Mr. HARRISON. If the Senate Finance Committee should take that action and strike out the policy incorporated to raise money to pay the bonuses, that would change the bill in such a way that if the Senate should pass it then the bill would go to conference (unless the House, of course, concurred in what the Senate did) and that would delay the matter probably until after the 4th of March, and there would be no legislation.

Mr. McCUMBER. But, inasmuch as we would not in all probability change the bonus feature, and inasmuch as we are to meet in a month, or a little over a month, to consider the subject of finances to meet the requirements of the Government in the future, I can see no reason why the House should not accept the amendment to defer the fixing of the method by which it is to be paid until we decide that in the final revenue act.

Mr. HARRISON. The House might take just the opposite view.

Mr. McCUMBER. Of course they might.

Mr. HARRISON. They might think that they had given full consideration to that question, and had suggested a plan in the bill, and that the way to pass the bill was for the Senate to pass it as the House had passed it. We will take up presently a river and harbor bill. The House passed that bill, and the Senate Commerce Committee just took it as it was, and we will get it just as it passed the House.

Mr. McCUMBER. Will not the Senator let us finish the pending bill before 2 o'clock, when the unfinished business comes up? I ask that in all courtesy, and I hope the Senator will not take up the time with this other matter.

Mr. HARRISON. I am not trying to delay this bill; but the impression has gone to the country, from the chairman of the Finance Committee and from other members of the committee, that the soldiers' bonus bill will be passed during the present session of Congress. That bill has been before the Senate Finance Committee for months and months for action, and these men throughout the country should not be given a false hope and false impression of action by Congress, because we know, under the present parliamentary status, that if that bill is not reported almost immediately to the Senate and passed in the wording passed by the House, it will not become a law. I do not believe, under the present condition of things, and the deferring of this bill for action by the Finance Committee, that it is possible to pass it during this session of Congress.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. There are a great many people who hope it can not be passed.

Mr. HARRISON. I understand that. I merely want to get the right light on the situation.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I hope it will not pass.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the next amendment of the Committee on Pensions.

The READING CLERK. On page 59, after line 12, insert the following:

The names of Mercedes Slocum, Patricia Slocum, and James Slocum, minor children of William A. Slocum, late of Companies F and I, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay them a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the three minor children of the said William A. Slocum until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Frances E. Herlehy, widow of Patrick Herlehy, late of the United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Leonard Ripple, late of Company L, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Jacob Johnson, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Elissa Bahlkow, widow of Rudolph Bahlkow, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Anna M. Carroll, widow of Daniel P. Carroll, late of Company K, Third Regiment Nebraska Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Daniel P. Carroll until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Henrietta A. Brewer, widow of Rustin C. Brewer, late of Capt. R. L. Williams's Company E, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James A. Childers, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Bronislawa Wypiewski, widow of Jacob Wypiewski, late of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James G. Whalin, late of Troop L, Third United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Christina Holden, widow of Patrick Holden, late of Troop B, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary Sheridan, widow of John Sheridan, late of Company F, First Regiment Ohio Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Barbara Jones, widow of Lafayette Jones, late of Troop A, First Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, and Hospital Corps, United States Army, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John T. Mockabee, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Belle Cannon, widow of Benjamin Cannon, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Benjamin Cannon until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Martha Wallace, widow of Thomas Wallace, late of Company B, Instruction General Service, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Samuel A. Holt, late of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lucile D. Murphey, widow of William R. Murphey, late of Company K, Second Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said William R. Murphey until he reaches the age of 16 years.

The name of Gilbert G. Hornsby, late of the Twenty-second Company United States Coast Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Ida C. Brandan, dependent mother of Arthur A. Brandan, late of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Marie A. Colby, widow of Charles H. Colby, late of Battery D, First Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Charles H. Colby until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Ida M. Zimmerman, widow of Charles A. Zimmerman, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John Donovan, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Harriet E. Brown, dependent mother of Philip S. Brown, late major, United States Marine Corps, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary E. Turner, former widow of Oscar B. Armstrong, late of Companies H and C, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rufus S. Hataway, late of the First Company United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William H. Ratliff, late of Troop H, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Scott, dependent mother of Virgil D. Scott, late of Company M, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Wantz, dependent mother of John Wantz, late of Company I, Third Regiment Illinois Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Margaret L. Williams, widow of Owen L. Williams, late of Company D, Second Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Antonette Dierken, widow of Frederick Dierken, late of Troop D, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Corydon W. Clark, late of Company B, Third Regiment New York National Guard Infantry, Regular Establishment, border defense, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Ellen S. Palmer, dependent mother of Arthur R. Palmer, late of Companies F and E, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Thomas H. Crocker, late of Troop I, Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Burke, dependent mother of George F. Burke, late of Company I, First Regiment California Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Susan E. Strevel, dependent mother of Lafayette Brewer, late of Companies A and F, Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Annie J. Peters, widow of Edward Peters, late of the One hundred and eighth Company, United States Coast Artillery, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Brown, widow of Martin W. Brown, late of the United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Orville George, late of the Supply Company, Third Regiment Missouri National Guard Infantry, Regular Establishment, border defense, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Christian Hess, late of Company H, Thirty-first Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of David W. Graves, late of the United States Marine Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret E. Murren, dependent mother of Henry J. Murren, late of Company E, First Regiment Maine Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. Hughes, widow of Michael W. Hughes, late of Battery F, Second Regiment United States Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James L. Phillips, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Bessie Wood, widow of Luther Wood, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Luther Wood until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of William W. Burke, late of Troop D, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Kilt Smith, late of Company I, First Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John Frund, late of Troop L, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Harry L. Wilson, late of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, and Company F, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mathilde E. Ames, widow of Howard E. Ames, late surgeon, ranking with Lieutenant, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, to include and provide for Anjanette Gregory Ames, helpless and dependent child of Howard E. Ames, at the rate of \$20 per month; *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Anjanette Gregory Ames, helpless and dependent child of the said Howard E. Ames, the additional pension of \$20 per month shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mathilde E. Ames the name of the said Anjanette Gregory Ames shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the death of said Mathilde E. Ames.

The name of Eleanor W. Massey, widow of Arthur W. Massey, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Laura E. Gardner, widow of Andrew S. Gardner, late of the United States Marine Corps, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Andrew S. Gardner until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Grace A. Kimmer, widow of David J. Kimmer, late of Battery A, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Jacob Mandelbaum, late of Troop H, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Malissa M. A. Carlson, dependent mother of Carl F. Carlson, late of Company D, Forty-third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Gertrude G. Brown, widow of Dan A. Brown, late of Company E, First Regiment Ohio Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Dan A. Brown until she reaches the age of 16 years.

The name of Sallie C. Goodman, dependent mother of James S. Goodman, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Lynde, widow of Henry Lynde, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bridget Margaret Geraghty, widow of Michael Geraghty, late of Company C, Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edwin Fager, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Albert Young, late of Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Indiana Abbott, dependent mother of Nathan J. Abbott, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice M. Burke, widow of John J. Burke, late of Battery H, Third Regiment United States Artillery, Regular Establishment, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Amelia J. Barnard, widow of Henry Barnard, late hospital steward, United States Army, Indian wars, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Cottrell, widow of Arthur Cottrell, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Arthur Cottrell until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Sadie Judith Tharp, widow of John A. D. Tharp, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Anna M. Shannon, widow of Mathew Shannon, late of Company C, Two hundred and third Regiment New York Infantry, and Hospital Corps, United States Army, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Bridget Kuhlman, widow of John F. Kuhlman, alias John F. Coleman, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Teresa M. Strain, widow of John A. Strain, late of Company H, First Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said John A. Strain until he reaches the age of 16 years.

The name of Clifton L. Fenton, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Margo, late of Troop C, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Annie F. Hickey, widow of Simon P. Hickey, late of Companies M and H, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Simon P. Hickey until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Paul L. Bahr, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cornelius Meek, late of Company A, Second Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Belle Sturgill, widow of Andrew J. Sturgill, late of the United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Andrew J. Sturgill until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Alice G. Hudson, widow of Edward A. Hudson, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William A. Johnson, late of Lieut. J. J. Willingham's Company U, Montague County, Texas Minute Men, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of John A. Napier, late of the One hundred and eleventh Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Lydia Vickers, dependent mother of Samuel G. Vickers, late of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida Cohen, dependent mother of William Cohen, late of Troop A, Fourteenth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Rooney, dependent mother of William R. Rooney, late of Company G, Two hundred and third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Thomas Bunion, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sophia E. McKinney, widow of James L. McKinney, late of Company I (Capt. W. W. Chapman), Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Flora E. Tyler, former widow of Samuel N. Hudson, late of Company D, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lulu S. Fitzsimmons, widow of William Fitzsimmons, late of Company K, Second Regiment Alabama Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said William Fitzsimmons until she reaches the age of 16 years.

The name of Margaret M. Agan, widow of Michael E. Agan, late of the United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Michael E. Agan until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Emma M. Gardner, widow of Stephen B. Gardner, late of Capt. D. W. Keith's Company C, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edwin M. Thomas, late of the Ninety-fifth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert Putnam, late of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rose C. Isaac, widow of Eugene McC. Isaac, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Skaggs, widow of Ferit B. Skaggs, late unassigned, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Ferit B. Skaggs until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Mollie Bradford, widow of Samuel Bradford, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William L. Basket, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Ann Smith, widow of Samuel D. Smith, late of Companies I and A, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Henrietta A. Hewett, dependent mother of Elmer M. Hewett, late of Company F, First Regiment Maine Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Rushie Peterman, widow of Charley Peterman, late of Company A, Second Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James H. Reed, late of Company F, Thirtieth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Wiggin, widow of Charles H. V. Wiggin, late of Troop K, First Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Veronica Deckarz, widow of Ignatz Deckarz, late of Companies A and K, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Ignatz Deckarz until she reaches the age of 16 years.

The name of Ophelia Matthews, widow of Ely V. Matthews, late of Troop H, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Caroline Haines Willis, widow of William R. Willis, late of Capt. P. C. Noland's Company B, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minerva A. Ellis, dependent mother of Jesse W. Ellis, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Missouri Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Rita Moon, widow of Henry B. Moon, late lieutenant colonel Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sylvester J. Fisher, late of Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, and Company G, Eleventh Regiment, United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Trent, late of Company L, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Foley, late of the Signal Corps, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lennie R. Rutherford, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Abt, late of the Eighth Company United States Coast Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth M. Kuhns, widow of Ralph B. Kuhns, alias Bert R. Kuhns, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Ralph B. Kuhns until she reaches the age of 16 years.

The names of Beatrice Mabel Baker, Lester Belford Baker, and Anna Elizabeth Baker, minor children of Oscar M. Baker, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay them a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Oscar M. Baker until they reach the age of 16 years. Payment to be made to duly appointed guardian.

The name of Catherine E. Hartman, widow of Irving R. Hartman, late of Company K, Third Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Joshua C. Carney, late of Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment, and Company C, Eleventh Regiment, United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary A. Gooden, dependent mother of William H. Gooden, late of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas McGinnis, late of Troop D, Twenty-third Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Isabella Deloch, widow of Milbern Deloch, late of Troop K, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Tivis C. Simmons, late of Company E, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mace Wise, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of John C. McCoy, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James W. Fisher, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James G. Shockley, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment, and Company M, Eleventh Regiment, United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Ellen C. Giddens, widow of Ezekiel J. Giddens, late of Capt. McNeill's and Capt. Durrance's Companies, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary McEvoy, widow of Thomas McEvoy, late of Company A, First Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Crawford, widow of John W. Crawford, late lieutenant, United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Cornelia de Camp Croxton, widow of Richard C. Croxton, late colonel, United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Floyd L. Green, late of Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment Michigan Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John C. Trent, late of the Twenty-ninth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Nancy M. Wagner, dependent mother of Kyle Wagner, late of Company F, Thirtieth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Clarence Matchett, alias Harry J. Reed, late of the United States Marine Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles T. Bowman, minor child of Thomas E. Bowman, late of the One hundred and tenth Company, United States Coast Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Thomas E. Bowman until he reaches the age of 16 years, payment to be made to duly appointed guardian.

The name of Joseph T. Moore, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Martin O. Fraendorf, late of the Marine Corps, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Emma L. Williams, widow of Joseph B. Williams, late of the Sixteenth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Joseph B. Williams until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Harris Dreebin, late of the United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nathaniel B. Taylor, late of Company K, Third Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Dury M. Craft, late of the Fifty-seventh Company, United States Coast Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Charles M. S. Ronsholdt, late of Company C, First Regiment Illinois Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Anderson, late of Company H, Signal Corps, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Freida Steinert, widow of Richard C. Steinert, late of Company G, Second Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Richard C. Steinert until he reaches the age of 16 years.

The name of Gustav F. Breiter, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Louisa M. Walker, dependent mother of William A. Walker, late of Company C, Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nannie Jackson Mitchell, dependent mother of George C. Mitchell, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Frank C. Miller, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Robert Bales, late of Company E, Second Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah V. Cribb, dependent mother of Edward M. Cribb, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Wyman Cottle, late of Battery C, Third Regiment United States Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wood C. Wilson, late of Troop L, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward Miller, alias Frank Smith, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Polly E. Thompson, dependent mother of Charles H. Thompson, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mathew Dudley, late of Company A, Forty-first Regiment, and Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment, United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Margaret A. Warren, widow of George W. Warren, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of former allowance, which amount shall not be subject to any deduction or recovery on account of previous erroneous issue.

The name of Louisa E. Schindling, widow of Lorenzo Schindling, late of Troop G, United States Mounted Riflemen, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, which amount shall not be subject to any deduction or recovery on account of previous erroneous issue.

The name of Sarah Ann Cornwell, former widow of John L. Temple, late of Capt. Warfield's Company A, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William H. Martin, late of Battery E, Third Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William M. Golden, late of Company E, First Regiment Ohio Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Constable, helpless and dependent daughter of Jacob H. Constable, late of Company D, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Leonora E. Wright, widow of Henry H. Wright, late major, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Smith Richards, late of Company I, Third Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John F. Prater, late first lieutenant of Company E, Second Regiment Infantry, Kentucky National Guard, Regular Establishment, border defense, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hyman Mendelson, late of Company G, Second Regiment United States Infantry, and Companies L, M, and C, United States Signal Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of George W. Vineyard, late of Company M, Third Regiment Georgia Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Margaret Daley, widow of John Daley, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, and Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William M. Lillard, late of Company G, Third Regiment Tennessee Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Belle Kirgan, dependent mother of Thomas H. Gregg, late of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Catherine N. Wilson, widow of Green G. F. Wilson, late of Company C, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of David Burns, father of James F. Burns, late of Company C, Fifty-third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Homer T. Ragsdale, late of United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George F. Behymer, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John N. Skidmore, late of Capt. Hembree's Company E, First Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory, Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Mygatt, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Josephine M. Bourke, widow of James Bourke, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said James Bourke until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of William W. Ferguson, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julia McMains, widow of Andrew McMains, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Isadora Richardson, dependent mother of Marion N. Richardson, late of Troop E, Fourteenth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Emma S. Ervin, widow of William A. Ervin, late of Troop E, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said William A. Ervin until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Alexander C. Powell, dependent father of Marvin J. Powell, late of Company B, Twentieth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Bohman, late of Hospital Corps, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Paul B. Gomoll, late of the field hospital, Utah National Guard, border defense, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of H. Frederica Olcott, widow of Frederic W. Olcott, late passed assistant surgeon, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Charles L. Stevens, late of Troop E, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Barbara A. Munger, dependent mother of John Munger, late of Company G, Twenty-first Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy L. Whiteaker, widow of David J. Whiteaker, late of Capt. F. M. P. Goff's Company K, Second Regiment Washington Territory Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John C. Holsapple, dependent father of Radford Holsapple, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marie G. Harding, widow of Arthur E. Harding, late captain, United States Marine Corps, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Hartman, late of Company H, Third Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles C. Chadwick, late of Troop A, First Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Milton I. Woodard, late of Company A, Thirty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James W. McKay, late first lieutenant Battery A, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John J. Scheitler, late of Fifty-second Company, Coast Artillery, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Russell, late of Companies H and A, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Annie F. Rountree, widow of Frank M. Rountree, late of Troop M, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Frank M. Rountree until she reaches the age of 16 years.

The name of Mary S. Brown, dependent mother of William Brown, late captain Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ruth E. Hartfiel, widow of Ray Hartfiel, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Ray Hartfiel.

The name of Isabella C. Weber, widow of Julius H. Weber, late second lieutenant, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The name of Ellen Burdick, widow of Lutellus Burdick, late of Maj. Ferguson's regiment, Nauvoo Legion, Utah Volunteers, Utah Indian disturbances, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George W. James, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harry Cohan, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah G. Bloxom, dependent mother of Harry W. Bloxom, late of Company B, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Emma Jennings, dependent mother of Ashley J. Jennings, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edgar E. Rich, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Mattie M. Trussell, dependent mother of John C. L. Trussell, late of U. S. S. *Marblehead*, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John Kenney, dependent father of William J. Kenney, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hollie Britton, widow of David Britton, late of Troop H, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Sophrona J. Spencer, alias Owen, dependent mother of James Owen, late of Battery L, Third Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Pierce, late of Troop A, Second Regiment, and Troop B, Sixth Regiment, United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mike A. Langeneck, late of Company D, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Howard, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. Hawes, former widow of Charles Wickliffe, late major Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alexander Wilson, late of Company I, Third Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Watson D. Smith, late of Company II, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Anna J. At Lee, widow of William E. At Lee, late of the United States Revenue-Cutter Service, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Joseph B. Owens, late of Battery E, First Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Jane M. Cowan, widow of Alexander Cowan, late of Capt. L. Steven's company, Col. George A. Smith's regiment of cavalry, Nauvoo Legion, Utah Volunteers, Utah Indian disturbances, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Anton Merk, dependent father of Albert Merk, late of Company M, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Milo D. Heath, late of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anne G. Robinson, widow of John M. Robinson, late commodore, United States Navy, retired, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Michael Urell, alias Charles Welsh, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Annie Van Ogle, widow of Van Ogle, late first lieutenant, Company B, Washington Territory Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Woodville G. Stauby, late hospital steward, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Earle H. Philbrick, late of the First Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emilie Deetz, widow of George Deetz, late of Company G, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John H. Edge, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ellen M. Leary, widow of Peter Leary, jr., late brigadier general, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henrietta M. Reeves, widow of Isaac S. K. Reeves, late commodore, United States Navy, retired, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Herbert S. Coheley, late of Troop A, First Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Louis H. Buehle, late of the Ninety-fourth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Martineau, late of the United States Army, War with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Louise R. Stevenson, widow of Charles M. Stevenson, late lieutenant colonel First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William H. Turner, late of Troop K, Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Harriet S. Mansfield, widow of Henry B. Mansfield, late rear admiral, United States Navy, retired, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Arabella G. Walker, widow of Asa Walker, late rear admiral, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Fanny W. Arnold, widow of Conway H. Arnold, late rear admiral, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Diven, dependent mother of Edward T. Diven, jr., late of Company I, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda A. Birch, widow of Elijah R. Birch, late of Company C, First Regiment United States Dragoons, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ray Cope, late of the Forty-ninth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George F. Chambers, late of United States Marine Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George F. Ludl, late of One hundred and fourth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eddie Thomas, late of Twenty-fourth Battery, United States Field Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nannie M. Franks, widow of William H. Franks, late of Troop F, First Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary Leahy, dependent mother of Cornelius J. Leahy, late of Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet B. Hart, widow of Charles L. Hart, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John B. Senecal, late of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nettie M. Chittenden, widow of Hiram M. Chittenden, late brigadier general, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan A. Hackett, dependent mother of Powhatan Hackett, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Pope, widow of James W. Pope, late brigadier general, United States Army, retired, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Charles F. Doepel, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adelaide V. Lamson, dependent mother of Harold Lamson, late of Company D, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elise Seabel, widow of Adolph Seabel, late of U. S. S. *Massachusetts*, United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Adolph Seabel until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Johanna McElliott, dependent mother of Daniel P. McElliott, late of Company A, First Regiment Montana Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Austella Stephenson, now Bledsoe, dependent mother of William O. Stephenson, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa A. Thomas, widow of Joseph M. Thomas, late of Col. Markham's Nauvoo Legion, Utah Volunteers, Utah Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Stephen S. Joyce, late of Troop C, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles C. Perkins, dependent father of Charles E. Perkins, late of Company G, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Smalle, late of the United States Marine Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cornelia A. Forbes, widow of John B. Forbes, late of Capt. Oliver Shedd's company, Second Regiment Washington Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McCUMBER. I suppose that at 2 o'clock the Senator from Washington will ask that the Senate proceed with the un-

finished business. I have one more of these bills, but I think there is no use asking to have it taken up now, unless the Senator would yield until we should finish it. Therefore I will not move it at this time, but at the first opportunity I will do so.

THE CALENDAR.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of bills on the calendar, under Rule VIII, beginning with No. 663, and consider only bills to which there is no objection, and at 2 o'clock I shall ask the Senator having the river and harbor bill in charge to temporarily lay it aside.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It is practically 2 o'clock now. The request might come now. I did not, however, rise for that purpose. I wish to ask the Senator if the bill he has named is at the point where the call of the calendar was left off the last time it was called.

Mr. SMOOT. It is.

Mr. KENYON. What is the calendar number of the bill?

Mr. SMOOT. Calendar No. 663, that was to come up this morning following the one last considered.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The idea is to go ahead with the call of the calendar?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business which will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 15935) making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to ask the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] if he will not lay aside the unfinished business for the purpose of considering the unanimous-consent agreement which I have already presented.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I understand the unanimous-consent agreement refers to unobjected bills?

Mr. SMOOT. It does.

Mr. JONES of Washington. If the Senate can proceed in an expeditious way with the unobjected bills, and there is not what might be called unnecessary discussion with reference to them, I am perfectly willing to lay aside the unfinished business for a time and give an opportunity to take up unobjected bills on the calendar. I wish to state, however, that I hope after we go through to the end of the calendar we may go back to Calendar No. 637, a bill which has gone over two or three times and to which I think there will be no objection now.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that I hope we can go through the calendar, and then begin at the beginning and go through it up to the point where we began to-day. This is the time to do it if we are going to do it at all. It would do no harm if we spent the balance of the afternoon in that purpose.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I think that is probably correct. I shall ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, with the understanding, however, that if any unnecessary discussion is had with reference to any particular bill I shall take the liberty of calling the unfinished business again to the attention of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CURTIS in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The calendar, under Rule VIII, is therefore in order. The Secretary will report the first business on the calendar.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS ABROAD.

Senate concurrent resolution 35 was announced as the next business on the calendar, and the Senate proceeded to consider it. The concurrent resolution had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That the Congress of the United States earnestly calls upon the people of the United States to contribute out of their substance to the humanitarian activities in behalf of the needy of the world.

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee recommends striking out the preamble. Without objection, the preamble will be stricken out.

INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 225) authorizing the President of the United States to advise the Governments of Great Britain and Japan that the Government of the United States is ready to take up with them the question of disarmament, etc., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution was reported with amendments, which will be stated in their order.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The first amendment of the Committee on Foreign Relations is, on page 2, in line 8, before the word "disarmament," to insert the word "naval."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The next amendment of the committee is, on page 2, in line 9, to strike out the words "quickly coming to an understanding" and insert in lieu thereof the words "promptly entering into a treaty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The next amendment is on page 2, in line 10, before the word "naval," to strike out the word "building" and insert after the word "naval" the word "building."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The next amendment is, on page 2, in line 12, before the word "reduced," to insert the word "substantially."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The next amendment is, in lines 13 and 14, where the committee proposes to strike out "50 per cent of the present estimates or figures," and to insert in lieu thereof "to such an extent and upon such terms as may be agreed upon."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NEW. Mr. President, I think the joint resolution should be read as reported. I ask that it be so read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the joint resolution as requested.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, there are a number of Senators absent who have been sent for, and in order that they may all come at once or have a chance to do so, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Assistant Secretary called the roll and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Gay	Kirby	Simmons
Ball	Gerry	Lodge	Smith, Md.
Beckham	Glass	McKellar	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Gooding	Moses	Smoot
Brandegge	Gore	Myers	Spencer
Calder	Gronna	Nelson	Stanley
Capper	Hale	New	Sterling
Chamberlain	Harris	Overman	Sutherland
Culberson	Harrison	Phelan	Thomas
Curtis	Heflin	Phipps	Trammell
Dial	Hitchcock	Pittman	Underwood
Dillingham	Jones, N. Mex.	Polindexter	Walsh, Mont.
Elkins	Jones, Wash.	Ransdell	Warren
Fernald	Kellogg	Robinson	Willis
Fletcher	Kenyon	Sheppard	Wolcott
Frelinghuysen	Keyes	Shields	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Secretary will read the joint resolution as proposed to be amended by the committee, as requested by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. NEW].

The Assistant Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, etc. That the President of the United States is requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to advise the Governments of Great Britain and Japan, respectively, that this Government will at once take up directly with their Governments and without waiting upon the action of any other nation the question of naval disarmament, with a view of promptly entering into a treaty by which the naval building programs of each of said Governments, to wit, that of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, shall be substantially reduced annually during the next five years to such an extent and upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 2. That this proposition is suggested by the Congress of the United States to accomplish immediately a substantial reduction of the naval armaments of the world.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 2 the Committee on Foreign Relations propose to strike out lines 16, 17, and 18, in the following words:

Second. That it is the sense of the Congress, in case such an understanding can be had, that it will conform its appropriations and building plans to such agreement.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is still in Committee of the Whole and open to further amendment.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, has the entire joint resolution been read?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been read, and it is still as in the Committee of the Whole and open to amendment. If there are no further amendments as in Committee of the Whole, the joint resolution will be reported to the Senate.

Mr. PITTMAN. I should like to have read to the Senate the provision of the joint resolution with regard to the suspension of the naval program.

Mr. BORAH. That is not in this joint resolution at all.

Mr. PITTMAN. As I understand, then, the joint resolution deals only with the proposition of entering into a discussion for a reduction of armament?

Mr. BORAH. That is the sole subject of the resolution.

Mr. LODGE. If the Senator will allow me, this is a joint resolution which has been reported with amendments from the Foreign Relations Committee. The provisions in regard to a specific limitation and requiring future appropriations to conform to any agreement which may be reached have been stricken out. If I am correctly informed, the amendments which have been reported by the committee have been agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All of them have been agreed to. The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, some days before this joint resolution was offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] I submitted a resolution for the consideration of the Senate, in substance requesting the President of the United States to appoint a representative to sit with the commission appointed by the council of the League of Nations to devise a plan to be submitted to the several governments looking to a general reduction in armaments.

That contemplated a reduction in the land forces as well as in the naval forces of the various nations. The council of the League of Nations appointed an advisory commission upon naval, military, and air questions, consisting of a representative from each of the eight countries represented in the council of the league, one being an officer of the navy, one an officer of the army, and another an officer of the air forces of the various Governments. They were afterwards instructed to prepare for the consideration of the council a draft of a plan for a general reduction of armaments. In proceeding with that work they were embarrassed, of course, by reason of the fact that the United States was not represented upon the council.

Then an invitation came from the president of the council, through its direction, to the President of the United States, asking that representatives be sent from the United States to sit with the committee thus appointed to consider the plan for a general reduction of armaments. That invitation was declined by the President. The purpose of the resolution introduced by me was to draw out from the Senate, and possibly from the other House, an expression as to whether or not this Government ought to be represented in that connection.

Subsequently, Mr. President, a resolution was considered by one of the committees of the House—and, I believe, by the House itself—requesting the President to request a conference of the leading nations of the earth under the provisions of the act of 1916, looking to the draft of a plan for a general reduction in armaments.

So in addition to the plan proposed by the resolution of the Senator from Idaho for a conference between the three Governments named in the resolution, namely, the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, for a reduction in naval armaments alone, two other propositions are before the Congress, or one branch of the Congress, for consideration, namely, the plan of joining with the commission already appointed by the council of the League of Nations, and now operating, for the purpose of devising a plan for general reduction of armaments, and, second, the extension of an invitation to all of the nations, pursuant to the act of Congress of May, 1916.

Mr. President, I venture to express the view that the appropriate action, the wisest action, to take in the present situation of affairs is to adopt one of the other two plans proposed rather than that offered by the Senator from Idaho. There are two purposes to be subserved in this connection. The one, of course, is to promote the cause of peace, to reduce—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PHIPPS in the chair). Under Rule VIII, the time of the Senator from Montana has expired.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I exceedingly regret that no opportunity is afforded by the way this matter is presented for a real consideration by the Senate of the question that is before us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that we are proceeding under Rule VIII, and that there can be no debate on the part of any Senator exceeding five minutes.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator certain questions in regard to the matter he is now discussing, and I ask him to answer me in my own time. I ask the Senator if there is anything inconsistent in the adoption of both the resolution of the Senator from Idaho and the resolution of the Senator from Montana? Can he not offer his resolution either as a substitute for or as an amendment by way of addition to the resolution of the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I should think there would be nothing inconsistent in such action, and it is my purpose, Mr.

President, to offer either or both of the resolutions to which I have referred as an amendment to the resolution offered by the Senator from Idaho. The Senator from Idaho contemplates operating within a field very much narrower than that contemplated by my resolution or by the resolution which has had the consideration of the committee of the House, although perhaps it is possible to get more speedy action with reference to the subject covered by the resolution of the Senator from Idaho. However, what I desired to say was that the great peril to the peace of the world, in my estimation, arises not from naval armament but from military forces on land. Likewise, Mr. President, only a comparatively small fraction of the horrible burden resting upon the world to-day by reason of military armament arises from the Naval Establishment, the greater burden arising from the land forces. Accordingly, we would proceed but slightly in the direction which everybody has in mind if we simply attempted to secure a reduction in naval armament, and particularly in the building program.

Let me remark that the building program of the United States contemplates during the ensuing year the expenditure of something like \$160,000,000. I am not advised just exactly the amount reported for building purposes by the Naval Affairs Committee, as I was unable to attend its session this morning, but if the building program should be cut in two the saving in expenditure to the Government of the United States would not be in excess of \$100,000,000, while the total estimates for the Navy during the current year run to something like \$679,000,000; in other words, so far as the United States is concerned, the saving, should we be successful in negotiating a treaty such as is proposed by the resolution of the Senator from Idaho, would not result in any case in excess of \$100,000,000.

Mr. President, we shall accomplish at least that much saving by the reduction that is proposed in our Army. The reduction from 280,000 men to 175,000 men will accomplish a saving which is estimated at about \$1,000 per man. So, while I shall be very glad to enter into any kind of arrangement that, without imperiling our national defense, at the same time will accomplish a saving of \$100,000,000, it occurs to me that in a total of appropriations that will perhaps amount to \$1,000,000,000 or thereabouts for the current year for the Army and Navy, a saving of \$100,000,000 is a relatively small amount.

The great trouble with the world to-day is that it is endeavoring to carry a burden in the way of military establishments that is entirely beyond its capacity to carry. Accordingly I desire to offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Nevada has expired.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I have an amendment to offer. To the joint resolution I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. At the end of the joint resolution it is proposed to add the following:

Second. That the President be, and he hereby is, requested to express to the council of the League of Nations the earnest desire of the Government of the United States to cooperate with the commission so by the said council appointed and with the said council in the formulation of plans looking to a general reduction of armaments, for submission to the several Governments for their consideration and action, and that he be, and he hereby is, further requested promptly to designate with due authority such representative.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I am sorry the Senator from Montana has offered that amendment. I know that the Senator from Montana is entirely sincere in his desire to accomplish something in the way of disarmament, and the difference between us lies in the method by which to accomplish that result.

I am very clear in my own mind that this amendment attached to this particular resolution would destroy the effect of the resolution which I have had the honor to offer.

As an illustration, for instance, the representatives of France declared at the Geneva Conference that she was not in a position to consider the question of disarmament at this time if it involved the question of land disarmament, and that they would not even vote for the principle of disarmament under present conditions. If, therefore, we include universal disarmament, or disarmament by land as well as by sea, of course it sounds the death knell of the movement at this time by reason of the condition in Europe, which France says makes it absolutely impossible for her to consider the question. We can afford to lead, and in order to lead we must limit our present program to naval disarmament.

The resolution which I have offered had in view the sole question of seeing if we could not arrive at an understanding which would prevent naval competitive building from this time on, dealing with one phase of the subject. The only three nations now engaged in naval building of any moment whatever are the United States, Great Britain, and Japan. As said by

Admiral Huse in New York night before last, in a speech which he made, the only three nations which have any navy whatever of any moment or consideration are the three nations which I have just named. There is no doubt but that these three powers are really girding themselves for a race of naval supremacy. It is perfectly apparent, it is perfectly plain, to those who have studied the situation, that that is the real condition of affairs at this time. Let us make haste and deal with this situation.

Mr. President, I simply desire to bring those three powers together for the purpose of effectuating an understanding and an agreement by which the naval race which is now being begun may be stopped. If universal disarmament could be had, as suggested by the Senator from Montana, it would be infinitely better; but it is perfectly apparent that at this time we can not make any progress in that respect. If the Senator from Montana would offer his resolution upon its own strength, disassociated from this resolution, of course it would receive tremendous support; but it occurs to me that if we can make progress in stopping naval competition we will have accomplished a vast amount along the line of disarmament and for the peace of the world.

If there is any conflict within the time of the Senator from Montana and myself in which the United States shall be engaged, the probabilities are that it will arise out of the naval competition which is now about to begin.

I want to deal with the situation as it really confronts us and deal with it in a practical way. We must have a beginning, and the beginning is to stop this naval race which is fraught with all kinds of danger.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Idaho has expired.

Mr. ROBINSON obtained the floor.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, this resolution is going to lead to discussion—

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I have the floor, and the Senator will please permit me to occupy it for just a moment.

I do not desire to speak further than to reply to the implied suggestion of my friend the Senator from Idaho that the adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana is inconsistent with his proposal.

The Senator from Montana does not seek, by the amendment which he has offered, to change in any respect the proposal of the Senator from Idaho, as modified by the committee and by the Senate in Committee of the Whole. If the amendment of the Senator from Montana is agreed to, the proposal of the Senator from Idaho will stand unchanged. The adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana has this advantage: While it detracts in no respect from anything contained in the resolution of the Senator from Idaho, it permits this Government to go forward in an effort to secure general disarmament or reduction of armament, while the resolution of the Senator from Idaho is limited to an effort to procure an agreement to reduce naval armament on the part of Japan, Great Britain, and the United States.

It may be desirable in the interest of the United States that Great Britain, Japan, and the United States suspend the enlargement of their navies. It is also desirable, as every Senator will concede, that all the nations of the world combine, if they can be induced to do so, to reduce other forms of armament. I ask the Senator from Idaho how the adoption of the amendment as an additional provision can detract in any respect from the value of his proposal, if it has value? The authority in the resolution of the Senator from Idaho vested in this Government to propose partial naval disarmament to Japan and Great Britain is not changed in any particular. This Government, if the amendment of the Senator from Montana is agreed to, will still have that power, but it will have the additional and far more important power, considered from the standpoint of the interest of this Nation and of the world, to say to Germany and Austria and France and Italy and Russia and all the other Governments of this earth, "Notwithstanding the fact that we declined to enter into the League of Nations, we are willing to take the initiative in a program of general disarmament"; and if they refuse to enter upon that program the United States will not be prevented from carrying out the purposes of the resolution of the Senator from Idaho.

Ah, Mr. President, this resolution in the form that it comes to the Senate from the committee is a poor substitute, a subterfuge, in part, for the proposal which the Senate rejected some months ago, that this Government, in consonance with the other nations of the world, advance abreast in the march of progress and of civilization to the limitation of all armaments by common agreement among the nations. The Senator from Idaho more than any other Senator is responsible directly for the failure of

the United States to proceed in agreement with other nations for disarmament.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I object to the further consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made, and the joint resolution will be passed over.

TRANSPORTATION FOR DESTITUTE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The bill (S. 4889) authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish free transportation and subsistence from Europe to the United States for certain destitute discharged soldiers and their wives and children was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, to add at the end of the bill the following proviso:

Provided further, That the authority conferred by this act shall cease and determine six months after the approval thereof.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to furnish transportation on United States Army transports from Europe to the United States, and subsistence en route, to any person who served in the Army of the United States and was honorably discharged therefrom in Europe, and who is now in Europe and is or becomes destitute, and to the wife and children of such person: *Provided*, That if such person, his wife or children, are not at a port of embarkation of United States Army transports the Secretary of War is further authorized to furnish transportation to such person, his wife or children, to such port of embarkation and subsistence en route: *Provided further*, That all such transportation and subsistence shall be furnished without cost to such person, his wife or children: *Provided further*, That the authority conferred by this act shall cease and determine six months after the approval thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President—

Mr. KIRBY. Mr. President, I hope no objection will be made to this bill. We found a recommendation from the War Department, insisted upon by the Secretary and those in authority who knew, that there ought to be an appropriation made authorizing them to bring home certain members of the American Expeditionary Forces, or, rather, men who had been demobilized on the other side of the ocean. They are over there. The conditions are bad. They are unable to support themselves, and they are bringing the Army into disrepute. They are going into crime and vagabondage, and it is thought necessary on the part of our Government that we should bring these men home, and this bill simply authorizes the Secretary of War to do so.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. KIRBY. I yield.

Mr. KING. My recollection is that the Government already has authority to bring back to our shores all soldiers who were there and within the Army.

Mr. KIRBY. There is no doubt about that proposition, but these men for some reason, perhaps because they preferred it, were demobilized on the other side of the ocean. Some of them married over there; some of them preferred to stay there. The conditions have grown so difficult, however, that they are not able to procure any employment. They are not able to sustain themselves. They have gone into crime; they are going into crime and into vagabondage, and they are bringing the Army of the United States into disrepute. Under those conditions the Military Affairs Committee considered the matter with all the facts before them, and by unanimous agreement they have recommended that this bill pass with this amendment, and I hope there will be no objection to it.

Mr. KING. After soldiers have been demobilized and have received the bounty of \$60, if they prefer to be demobilized in France or any other part of the world, will the Senator explain what obligation rests upon the Government of the United States to bring them back to the United States?

Mr. KIRBY. It may be that there is no especial obligation; but we sent these men across the sea to represent this Government of ours in the greatest fighting army that ever has been transported. We allowed them to be demobilized over there. They have gotten into this unfortunate condition, and they are bringing the Army of the United States into disrepute and the United States, too, because of this condition. We can bring them home without a great deal of expense on these transports of ours, and I believe it ought to be done.

Mr. THOMAS. Does the Senator know how many of them there are?

Mr. KIRBY. A good many. I have forgotten the exact number, but quite a number.

Mr. THOMAS. Enough to make quite a large vote if they are over here?

Mr. KIRBY. I do not urge the bill on that ground, but they ought to be brought home under the circumstances.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, this is a unanimous report from the committee, and I hope the bill will pass.

Mr. KIRBY. I make this statement in view of the absence of the chairman of the committee. It is a unanimous report, and the condition is serious and deserves immediate attention, and I hope the bill will pass.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN CHICK.

The bill (H. R. 567) for the relief of John Chick was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING and Mr. THOMAS. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, this is a bill which has passed the Senate several times, and finally has come from the House. I am perfectly familiar with it, and I hope it may be allowed to pass.

Mr. THOMAS. I will look at the report. I should like to have it passed over for the present.

HEIRS OF AGNES INGELS, DECEASED.

The bill (S. 4692) for the relief of the heirs of Agnes Ingels, deceased, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I ask that the Senator who made the objection will kindly withhold his objection for a moment.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I will only read the concluding paragraph of the letter of the Secretary of War. He says:

The two accidents were immediately investigated by the board of officers, which found that the accidents were unavoidable and not due to neglect or carelessness on the part of the driver of the Dodge truck.

Mr. ROBINSON. Notwithstanding the statement in the letter, which is correctly quoted by the Senator from Utah, the Committee on Claims by unanimous vote thought, after careful consideration of the matter, that the accident was due solely to negligence, and gross negligence, on the part of agents of the Government; and, if I may do so, I will make a brief statement of the facts. I am thoroughly familiar with the facts.

This is the case as to which the Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] stated on the floor recently that it was his intention, when the bill reached the Senate, to move to increase the amount authorized by the committee from \$5,000 to \$25,000 because of the facts in the case. The facts are these:

Mrs. Ingels was crossing a street in Hot Springs, Ark., when she was run down and killed by a motor truck operated by a private soldier. The motor truck had been inspected and pronounced utterly unfit for use. Notwithstanding this inspection and finding by the officers of the Government, the private was directed by the officer in charge of the motor-truck service to continue the use of the truck. The truck was passing down the street in Hot Springs and ran over another person. The private soldier operating the truck looked back to see the damage that had already been done, and swerved his car to the opposite side of the street, running over Mrs. Ingels and killing her.

The undisputed evidence is that the truck was in such a condition that it could not be stopped under a distance of 65 feet; that the condition of the truck was known to the officer in charge of the motor service; that the private soldier was operating it under protest, and under these circumstances the committee unanimously reported the bill. We reduced the amount, however, to \$5,000. I hope that under the facts stated the bill may be permitted to pass.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, all I know about the case is what the Secretary of War says, and I certainly could not allow the bill to pass on the statement of the Secretary of War.

Mr. ROBINSON. The Secretary of War found this fact, that the motor truck could not have been stopped because of the condition of the brakes; but the negligence consisted in the officer compelling the private soldier to use the truck after it had been condemned and pronounced unfit for use. There is no question about the facts in the case. The committee had the evidence of the officers and of the private before them in the form of affidavits.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that I read every word of the letter of Secretary Baker, and there is not a word

said about the brakes in his whole letter, nor that there was anything the matter with the truck. He said it had been examined thoroughly. He said in his letter:

The two accidents were immediately investigated by the board of officers, which found that the accidents were unavoidable and not due to neglect or carelessness on the part of the driver of the Dodge truck.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, notwithstanding the adverse report of the Secretary of War, the Committee on Claims went into the case fully and found the facts as I have stated them, and the evidence supporting this finding is printed in the report of the committee. The expression of opinion on the part of the Secretary of War that the accident was unavoidable was contradicted by all the facts in the case. If the truck had been in a state of reasonable repair, the accident would not have occurred. If the driver had not looked back to observe the injury done to the man who had already been run over, the accident would not have occurred. It was the grossest sort of negligence, from the facts presented to the committee.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. If the Senator will permit me, from the statement of the Senator from Utah, I judge the Secretary of War says that the driver was not negligent. I understand the Senator from Arkansas to put it on the ground of the absolute unreliability of the machine.

Mr. ROBINSON. That conclusion was based on the theory that being a private soldier, notwithstanding the fact that he protested, as the evidence in this case showed, against being compelled to use a truck that had no brakes, he was acting on the orders of his superior officer, and therefore he was not guilty of negligence. That is the theory of the War Department. There is no dispute about how the accident occurred. He first ran down a man, and then pulled to the wrong side of the street, the driver looking back the while to observe what injury had been done to the man already run over.

Mr. SMOOT. On this report, I shall have to object to the bill. The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

JOHN CHICK.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, when a previous bill for the relief of John Chick was called up, I interposed objection. At the request of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], I have examined the report, and I will make no further objection to the consideration of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 567) for the relief of John Chick, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and the laws conferring rights and privileges upon honorably discharged soldiers, John Chick, late of Company K, Third Regiment United States Artillery, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said company and regiment on the 2d day of August, 1865: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act, and no pay nor bounty shall become due or payable by virtue thereof.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EMBASSY BUILDINGS IN LONDON.

The bill (S. 4916) to acquire land and buildings in London, England, for the use of the diplomatic representative of the United States, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. That was taken care of in the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, and I ask that it be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be indefinitely postponed.

BILLS PASSED OVER.

The bill (S. 4666) to amend section 13 of an act known as the Federal reserve act, approved December 23, 1913, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I ask that this bill may be passed over without action either way, as the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN], is at home. If he wishes to have it to go over, I do not desire to press it, and I hope to hear from him in a few minutes.

The bill (H. R. 1299) for the relief of George Le Clear was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

ALFRED E. LEWIS.

The bill (H. R. 1300) for the relief of Alfred E. Lewis was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. SWANSON. I hope the Senator will not object to this bill. I have a report here which I think will convince the Senator, if he reads it, that this bill should pass. It is a case

where a young fellow was a drummer boy in New York, was too young to enlist, his father would not consent to his enlistment; he was not mustered in, but he went and took part in the battle of Malvern Hills, and was in five or six battles. He went all over Virginia and served for one year in the war, and all that is asked is that the service he did shall be counted as service. I think the facts in this case show it to be a very meritorious one. The bill has passed the House. My interest in it is due to the fact that he has a brother living in Virginia, and it is a very worthy case.

Mr. THOMAS. I will look at the report; but let the bill be passed over for the present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1949) for the relief of George F. Reid was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

WILSON CERTAIN.

The bill (H. R. 13319) for the relief of Wilson Certain was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS. Let that go over.

Mr. KENYON. I would like to appeal to the Senator from Colorado to withdraw his objection to the consideration of this bill. Let me just say that I never like to appear here and apparently plead for a man who, technically, on the record may be considered a deserter. If the Senator will read the House report, he will see that the committee found that the charge of desertion was unfounded.

I know this man. He is an old soldier. He can not live very much longer. The one thing now with him is this stain upon his military record. He does not ask for any pension, or anything of that kind.

When he was a mere boy in the Army he was furloughed, and went home on account of sickness. He was sick for a long time, in fact, nearly the balance of the war. He started out and went to St. Louis and tried to have himself reinstated, and was there informed by a party in the Army in whom he had confidence that he should go back home and he would be discharged. I think it is unjust, it is cruel, to punish that man now in his old age. He was then a mere boy, could not read or write, did not understand the situation, and was sick and was furloughed. I appeal to the Senator, as he is leaving this body in a few days, much to the regret of all of us, to permit this justice to be done this old soldier.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, in nine cases out of ten these bills reveal the fact that the beneficiary of the bill either deserted or was dishonorably discharged from the military service, and the applications for clearing the record, generally speaking, come after the sources of Government evidence have disappeared and gone to the grave. In nearly all of them the purpose is to secure pensions. The pension roll ought to be a roll of honor. It is, theoretically, however much we have departed from the theory.

I am satisfied that the common judgment of the ordinary man will accept without question the proposition that we have already carried too far the practice of awarding pensions to those who have given some service, or think they have given some service, to their Government, who afterwards apply for and receive pensions. But there is a line that ought to be drawn, even in this degenerate day, and that is between the man who gave some service and was honorably discharged and the man who gave service and then deserted or was dishonorably discharged, and who postponed his application for relief until his old age, and then comes before the committees and requests their consideration, upon grounds rather of sympathy than of justice.

Of course, there are exceptions. The case mentioned by the Senator from Iowa may be one of them. I will read the report, as he has requested it, and then determine. But let it be passed over for the present.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, the House report says:

A study of the evidence furnished by this soldier leads the committee inevitably to the conclusion that the record of desertion appearing against the soldier is an error.

I do not think there will be another chance this session to take it up.

Mr. THOMAS. I will give the Senator my final answer before the calendar is laid aside.

ALBERT HAMILTON.

The bill (S. 4699) to place Albert Hamilton on the retired list of the United States Navy was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

The bill (S. 2637) to amend an act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. FLETCHER. I hope the Senator from Utah will not insist on his objection to Senate bill 4699. That bill affects only one retired officer of the Army. It simply provides that he shall be entitled to credit for the time he was detailed by the War Department to the Philippine government in his promotion. There is only one officer affected by it, and he is entitled to it under all the rules that should govern proper consideration of the merits of a case like this, and the War Department has favored it and reported on it, and the bill is amended in accordance with their directions as to how it should read. There is no one in the department opposing it that I have heard of, or anyone acquainted with the facts. The committee considered it very carefully.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not know whether it applies to only one officer or not, but I do know that there ought to be a halt called somewhere to putting officers on the retired list and paying commutation and allowances for longevity, and if we do not stop somewhere I do not know where we are going to land.

Mr. FLETCHER. An officer who served in the Regular Army some thirty-odd years, and was detailed by the War Department to the Philippine government and served there, under the present law is entitled to no credit for that service. This bill simply provides that he shall have that credit. There is only one officer in the whole Army affected.

Mr. SMOOT. I will ask that it go over for the time being.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

WILSON CERTAIN.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, after consultation with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON], I will withdraw my objection to Calendar Nos. 673 and 675. I do so at the request of those Senators.

Mr. KENYON. I ask unanimous consent that we proceed to the consideration of House bill 13319, Calendar No. 675.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 13319) for the relief of Wilson Certain, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Wilson Certain, who was a private in Company A, Thirty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment on the 27th day of June, 1865: *Provided,* That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALFRED E. LEWIS.

Mr. SWANSON. I ask that Calendar No. 673 may be considered.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1300) for the relief of Alfred E. Lewis, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Alfred E. Lewis, who was a drummer boy in Company I, One hundred and first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been mustered in and mustered out as a member of said company and regiment on October 1, 1861, and honorably discharged therefrom September 7, 1862: *Provided,* That no bounty, pay, pension, or other emolument shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NORTH PLATTE IRRIGATION PROJECT.

The bill (S. 4859) for the relief of certain ex-service men whose rights to make entries on the North Platte irrigation project, Nebraska-Wyoming, were defeated by intervening claims, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the ex-service men qualified to make entry under the homestead laws, who were successful at the drawing held March 5, 1920, for farm units on the North Platte irrigation project, Fort Laramie unit, Nebraska-Wyoming, and to whom approved water-right applications were duly issued, but who were prevented from making homestead entries for the lands covered by such applications because of the reinstatement of certain conflicting homestead entries, shall each have a preferred right of entry under the homestead laws at the next opening of lands under said project, for not less than 30 days before the date set for the opening of such lands to other entry: *Provided,*

That this act shall not be considered as entitling any person to make another homestead entry who shall have received the benefits of the homestead laws since being prevented, as aforesaid, from exercising the right acquired at the said drawing on March 5, 1920.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, by a law that gave returning soldiers 60 days' preference right to make entry on reclamation lands, and so forth, certain men made entry and paid their money for water rentals and other requirements, some of whom have completed their entries, and have been settled with; but two men are out the money and out the land, and this is simply to give an opportunity, when the next unit is opened, for them to take their places as provided by law.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOSSES ON IMPORTATION OF SUGAR.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 238) authorizing the President to require the United States Sugar Equalization Board to take over and dispose of 13,902 tons of sugar imported from the Argentine Republic, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and it was read as follows:

Resolved, etc. That the President is authorized to require the United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.), a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, to take over the importation of 13,902 tons of sugar from the Argentine Republic procured by the Department of Justice and the Department of State from the agencies used by them for that purpose, and to distribute or dispose of any of the sugar so imported, and to liquidate and adjust the transaction in such manner as may be deemed by said board to be equitable and proper in the premises.

And for this purpose the President is authorized to vote or use the stock of the corporation held by him, or otherwise exercise or use his control over the said corporation and its directors, and to continue the said United States Sugar Equalization Board for such time as may be necessary to carry out the intention of this resolution.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to have some explanation in regard to this measure. It seems to be rather extraordinary.

Mr. SMOOT. I can tell the Senator in a few words what it means, although the Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] is not here to explain it. The Government entered into an agreement with these importers to import sugar into the United States to break the sugar market. For some reason, before the shipment arrived in the United States, the price declined so that the importers would lose money if they sold the sugar, and the Government of the United States is asked to protect them.

Mr. KING. May I inquire whether the importers acted upon their own initiative and expended their own money or whether they were agents of the Government in the transaction?

Mr. SMOOT. They were asked by the Sugar Equalization Board to do this, so Mr. Figg, the assistant to the Attorney General, said. That is the real reason of it. The Department of Justice makes a favorable report upon the measure and acknowledges that it was through that department that they arranged for the importation of the sugar into the country for the purpose of breaking the price on the sugar market.

Mr. GRONNA. They were limited to a profit of only 1 cent a pound; in other words, they were really the agents of the Government.

Mr. KING. May I inquire of the Senator from North Dakota if the same firms were not at that time importing sugar from Argentina and elsewhere in order to supply their customers?

Mr. GRONNA. They were unable to get any sugar from Argentina. It was through the Government of the United States that they were able to have the sugar exported from Argentina, because there was an embargo placed upon the exportation of sugar from that country, and so the matter was taken up with the Department of Justice and with the Department of State. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry held public hearings on this particular question, and the Attorney General, Mr. Palmer, appeared before the committee, as did also members of the Sugar Equalization Board, and all of them agreed that the joint resolution ought to pass.

Mr. KING. I am not quite clear from the Senator's statement that the individuals did not initiate the movement themselves.

Mr. GRONNA. Oh, no.

Mr. KING. They found themselves unable to get further sugar from Argentina and utilized the Government as an instrumentality to secure the sugar?

Mr. GRONNA. No; that is not the case.

Mr. KING. And because of their losses they want the Government to recoup them?

Mr. GRONNA. The Attorney General stated that he, together with other officials, asked the corporation which deals in sugar to go to foreign countries and buy sugar in order that the price of sugar might be made to decline. They did so, and

letters to that effect are published in the hearings, with photographic copies of what I call real contracts approved by the Department of State and by the Department of Justice, so that the men were in fact agents of the Government of the United States.

I realize that it would be bad practice to begin to allow claims where the Government of the United States itself was really not responsible for the loss. The committee hesitated in taking up the matter at all until hearings had been held and until Mr. Palmer had made his statement, but he said there is no question about the matter and recommended strongly that the Government of the United States should pay. I think the amount will be somewhere about \$2,750,000, which was the loss to those people.

Mr. KING. Under the joint resolution will they obtain their 1 cent a pound profit on the sugar?

Mr. GRONNA. No; they are not asking for any profit at all, I will say to the Senator, but simply a reimbursement for the actual loss.

Mr. KING. May I inquire of the Senator whether or not in operations of the corporation there have been losses to the Government heretofore?

Mr. GRONNA. No; there have not; at least that was not brought out before the committee, and I do not believe there has been any other loss. This is the only instance where the Government is asked to pay a loss of this kind.

Mr. KING. In my opinion, the Government of the United States is not responsible for the loss. The officials of the Government had no authority to undertake the expenditure, and I hope the measure will be defeated. I shall not object to its consideration, but I shall vote against it.

Mr. FLETCHER. May I inquire if the joint resolution has the recommendation of the department? Does the department recommend it?

Mr. GRONNA. The Department of State and the Department of Justice both recommend that the loss be paid.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WATER POWER COMMISSION.

The bill (S. 4640) to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to create a Federal power commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal section 18 of the river and harbor appropriation act approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1920, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The bill had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, the bill was read in full, I think, the other day. There is one amendment I desire to offer to the committee amendment. In line 17, on page 2, after the word "restriction," I move to insert "except as to salary increases."

The VICE PRESIDENT. There are committee amendments not agreed to ahead of the one proposed by the Senator from Washington. The committee amendments will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The first amendment of the Committee on Commerce is on page 1, line 3, to strike out the words "An act entitled 'An act to create a Federal Power Commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal section 18 of the river and harbor appropriation act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes,'" and to insert in lieu thereof "The Federal water power act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The next amendment of the Committee on Commerce is on page 2, in line 7, after the word "authorized" to insert the words "within the limits of appropriations made therefor by Congress."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The next amendment of the committee is on page 2, line 11, to strike out the words "and as may be from time to time appropriated for by Congress."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The next amendment is on page 2, after line 16, to insert the following:

And the restrictions on transfers from one executive department or independent establishment to another imposed by the acts of Congress approved June 22, 1906, and October 6, 1917, shall not apply to such transfers so made; and the commission may have such printing and binding done and purchase such equipment, supplies, law books, books of reference, periodicals, and directories, as may from time to time be appropriated for by Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator from Washington, but I should like to have the bill read in full as amended before we vote on it.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I wish, first, to renew my offer of the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 2, line 17, after the word "restrictions," the Senator from Washington moves to insert the words "except as to salary increases."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Alabama requests that the bill as amended be read. The Secretary will read it.

The Assistant Secretary read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the Federal water power act, approved June 10, 1920, is hereby amended by adding thereto an additional paragraph as follows:

"The commission, if it is unable to perform the duties imposed upon it by this act through and by means of employees of the Departments of War, Interior, and Agriculture as provided in the second paragraph of this section, is hereby authorized within the limits of appropriations made therefor by Congress to employ in the District of Columbia and elsewhere such additional expert, technical, clerical, and other personnel as may be necessary for the purpose of performing the duties imposed by this act. The detail of persons for such purpose from the Departments of War, Interior, and Agriculture, or the transfer from such departments of any persons engaged in duties which by this act are conferred upon the commission, is hereby authorized; and the restrictions, except as to salary increases, on transfers from one executive department or independent establishment to another imposed by the acts of Congress approved June 22, 1906, and October 6, 1917, shall not apply to such transfers so made; and the commission may have such printing and binding done and purchase such equipment, supplies, law books, books of reference, periodicals, and directories, as may from time to time be appropriated for by Congress."

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I am very much interested in the water-power law, and I do not wish to do anything that will impede the possibility of the development of water-power plants in the United States. I am not going to object to the pending bill, I will say to the Senator from Washington, but I wish to say a few words for the Record.

Mr. President, we waited for 15 years, under the idea of conservation, before we could pass a bill that would allow the people of the United States to dam the running rivers of the country and convert into electricity the water power which would thereby be created for the service of the people of the United States. The delay thus occasioned was the greatest crime ever perpetrated by any set of men in the United States and involved the greatest waste, and it was all done under the plea of conservation. At last we passed a bill, a very good bill—I did not agree to it in all its details, but in the main it was a good bill—for the purpose, under certain restrictions, of allowing the people of the United States to go ahead and develop the water power which was being wasted. We put one restriction in the legislation which always will protect the people of the United States, namely, the provision that no grant shall be made extending beyond 50 years. I now understand it is the policy of the Water Power Commission to survey and review the entire system of rivers in the United States before it grants a permit; that it is going into a general survey of every power possibility in the country before one citizen may have the opportunity to develop the water power that is in his neighborhood.

I am not going to object to this bill, for its passage may be necessary in order that the commission may employ clerks outside of those provided for in the original measure; but I wish to say that, so far as I am concerned, if the commission now intends to block the process of the development of the great water powers of the country by undertaking a survey that will require another 15 years to complete, I shall certainly resist appropriations along that line. I am perfectly willing to give the commission all the appropriations which it needs to afford a reasonable opportunity to perform its functions and to serve the people of the United States, but if it is to allow ambition to run away with it and is to reach out and cover the whole United States and cause further delay, I am certainly opposed to any such procedure.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President—

Mr. KING. I simply wish to say to the Senator from Washington that I am not ready to have this bill considered to-day.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Just a word, and then I think the Senator will not object to the consideration of the bill. I merely wish to say that I agree with everything the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] has said. It does seem that whenever we vest in some organization of the Government the power to carry on some work it then tries to devise some way by which it can not do the thing we want done.

However, the situation with reference to this matter is just this: The usual provision in a bill creating a body of this kind

authorizing them to employ personal service in the District of Columbia was left out of the water power bill. I proposed the provision in the committee, but the committee did not put it in. We have authorized the expenditure—and I hope the Senator from Utah will pay especial attention to this—

Mr. KING. I am listening for the authorization.

Mr. JONES of Washington. We authorized the expenditure of \$100,000 under language that, I think, authorizes its use for any purpose which is necessary under the act, but the Comptroller of the Treasury held that the commission could not use a dollar of that \$100,000 in the employment of clerks and necessary officers in the District of Columbia, and that all the commission can use are clerks detailed from the War Department, the Agricultural Department, and the Interior Department. Some clerks have been detailed from those departments, but those departments can not spare enough clerks to conduct the work of the commission. This proposed legislation is to meet that situation, and that alone. We put the limitation into the legislation in the way I have indicated, and this bill simply makes in order such appropriations as Congress thinks wise for that purpose hereafter; in other words, according to the comptroller's decision, there is no law under which we can appropriate for these clerks, and under our rule, if any Senator should see fit to resort to it, a point of order would lie against an item in an appropriation bill for this purpose. This is simply to make basic law under which the necessary appropriations can be made; and we have tried to be careful, so as to place in the hands of Congress hereafter such limitations as it may see fit to impose.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, of course the operation of this amendment, if it shall become a law, will be that vacancies will be created in other departments by withdrawing from them for use by the power commission so-called technical or other personnel, and that will give opportunity for the other departments to put upon their rolls additional employees of the Government. So we shall be increasing by this proposed act of Congress the number of employees of the Government to the extent at least of the appropriation.

Mr. JONES of Washington. But the commission say that they can not do the work without some sort of help; that they can not get enough help from the departments. I want to relieve that phase of the situation, at any rate. I do not want to give the commission an excuse indefinitely to hold up permits. Now they say they can not pass on the permits because they have not the force. The result is that the law which we passed is being practically defeated. They say—and I do not see how we can get around it—that under the comptroller's decision the only force they can employ is that detailed from the other departments. The other departments have temporarily loaned employees, whom they are going to take back; they say they can not spare the employees. If we want the act which created the commission carried out, if we want the water power developed, if we want the permits granted, we must at least provide the force that is necessary to pass upon them. That is the sole purpose of the proposed amendment to the law. I think it ought to be passed. That is all I have to say.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the Senator from Washington knows that this organization has ceased to function, so far as granting permits is concerned.

Mr. JONES of Washington. It has not yet even started.

Mr. KING. It is doing just like every other bureau or executive organization which we create. It reaches out and extends its authority and refuses to act until its personnel is swollen far beyond the dreams of Congress when the act creating it was passed.

This bureau refuses to grant permits where the technical evidence is before it—where, indeed, it needs no technical evidence. It wants to establish a so-called broad and comprehensive system and to apply to little streams a general comprehensive red-tape system which it seeks to spread over the entire United States. It is trying to see how it may not act rather than effectively acting and facilitating the development of the water power of the United States. I have had many complaints against the inactivity and the bureaucratic methods of this organization. It is standing there doing nothing except interposing obstacles to the development of water power within the United States.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I am afraid the Senator from Utah is right; and yet we have got to have some kind of agency of a human character and bureaucratic nature to carry the work on. We can not do it ourselves. Now, are we going to give them a good excuse for not doing these things by not providing them the necessary help? That is the only point in my mind.

Mr. KING. I think the Senator from Washington ought to incorporate in the bill an amendment requiring the commission

to act upon every application that is made within a specified period not exceeding six months. As it is now, they do not act and they never will act.

Mr. JONES of Washington. But we have got to give them the force.

Mr. KING. Oh, they have had a sufficient force; but they want to build up a great bureaucracy; they want to swell their personnel until they have scores and hundreds of employees.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I wish to say as to the objection the Senator from Utah has made with reference to the transfer of employees from Government departments to the Water Power Commission, that that is already provided for in the law; they already have authority to do that; so that objection does not lie to the pending bill. They already have authority to reach out into the departments and secure such help as they need; but there are not in the departments trained, experienced, and expert men necessary to furnish the help that the commission really needs in their office, and therefore they are unable to proceed with their work. This bill simply enables them to employ other people whom they can not employ now under the ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury without some authority by Congress.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLETCHER. Yes.

Mr. KING. Is there any limitation as to what they shall pay and as to the number of their employees, or may they employ as many as they please and pay them just what they please, so long as they do not exceed the aggregate appropriation made from year to year?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, may I answer that question?

Mr. FLETCHER. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Washington. We specifically provided in the last sundry civil bill for the employment of clerical assistance. The Senator could have made a point of order against that provision if he had seen fit, because there was no basic law under which it could be sustained; but under the bill now pending every man for whom we provide may be employed and his salary will be named in the act.

Mr. FLETCHER. I think that is sufficient protection, and I think it is very important to give the commission that authority so that no excuse may be afforded them for not proceeding with their work.

Mr. KING. Is there any power lodged in the commission to create a deficit and to employ additional men?

Mr. JONES of Washington. No.

Mr. KING. The Senator knows that even when we place a limit on an appropriation the departments proceed, regardless of the limitation, so that within a few months we are compelled to provide a deficiency appropriation.

Mr. JONES of Washington. We ought to enforce the law against creating deficits.

Mr. KING. There is a penal statute against them.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Yes; and it ought to be enforced.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order. The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from California will state his question of order.

Mr. PHELAN. I understand that under the rule debate may not be continued for more than five minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is correct; the rule limits debate on the part of any one Senator to five minutes.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I happen to have some knowledge of this matter. I think the distinguished Senator from Utah is wrong in his surmise as to the intention or desire of the Federal Power Commission to build up a bureaucracy, as he charges. It simply desires sufficient clerical help to do its necessary work here in the District of Columbia. It has not such help at present, as the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] has explained, for, under a ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury, it has been unable to use any of the money heretofore appropriated for clerical help and assistants in the District of Columbia. The commission is sitting here with not much help of any kind, except a secretary and what little is detailed to them by odd lots here and there from various departments. I know it is very greatly hampered in its work. The Congress appropriated \$100,000, and I think some provision ought to be made for putting it to the use for which it was intended.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, the Senator from Washington is correct in stating that the provision to which he refers has been adopted as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill. That removes any emergency for the present; that situation has been taken care of.

Mr. JONES of Washington. This bill simply authorizes the expenditure for the purpose named whenever there are appropriations in the future.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think that is very objectionable, more particularly in view of the short time allowed for the consideration of the bill, and, therefore, I object to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

BILLS PASSED OVER.

The bill (S. 4933) to amend the interstate commerce act by adding thereto a new section, No. 20b, and to amend an act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1917, by adding a new paragraph to section 10 thereof, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KELOGG. I ask that that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 4899) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. I ask that that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I inquire what became of Calendar No. 681, being Senate bill 4640.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill went over on objection.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIEU LAND SELECTION.

The bill (H. R. 397) to authorize a lieu selection by the State of South Dakota for 160 acres on Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

It authorizes the State of South Dakota, acting through its proper officials, to select 160 acres of unappropriated, unreserved, nonmineral lands within the boundaries of the former Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., or an equal area of public land of like character within the boundaries of that State, in lieu of the northeast quarter of section 16, township 38 north, range 40 west, sixth principal meridian, in South Dakota, upon due and proper showing that the lands authorized to be surrendered by the State have not been sold or otherwise encumbered by it, and that the selection of such lieu lands by the said State shall be a waiver of its right, title, and claim in and to the 160-acre tract in section 16 above described; but in case the exchange herein contemplated shall be perfected the lands so surrendered by the State shall be held to be a part of the present Pine Ridge Reservation and subject to the laws enacted for or applicable to that reservation.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES E. ADAMS.

The bill (H. R. 5081) for the relief of James E. Adams was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to James E. Adams, of Oakland, Calif., for the lands hereinafter described, provided he shall pay therefor the sum of \$2.50 per acre within six months after approval of this act, the lands being the east half of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 3 north, range 1 east, of the Willamette meridian, Clarke County, Wash., formerly patented to the Oregon & California Railroad Co., and the title to which was reverted in the United States by the provisions of the act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. L., p. 218).

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SANDPOINT (IDAHO) WATER SUPPLY.

The bill (H. R. 9702) granting certain lands to the city of Sandpoint, Idaho, to protect the watershed of the water-supply system of said city was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the city of Sandpoint, Idaho, is hereby authorized to purchase, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to issue, in his discretion, patent to the city of Sandpoint, Idaho, for certain public lands in the Sand Creek and Sweitzer Creek Basins for the protection of the watersheds furnishing the water supply for the said city, the lands being described as follows: Lots 6 and 7, the south half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 4; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and the south half of the north half of section 5; lots 1, 2, 3, and 8 in section 6, all in township 57 north, range 2 west, Boise meridian; also lots 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 in section 2, township 57 north, range 3 west, Boise meridian; also the east half of section 34, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 28; the west half of the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 28; the east half of the southeast quarter, the east half of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, the southeast

quarter of the southwest quarter, and lot 1 in section 30; the south half of the southwest quarter, the north half of the northwest quarter of section 20; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 18, all in township 58 north, range 2 west, Boise meridian.

Sec. 2. That the said conveyance shall be made upon the payment by said city for lands purchased at the rate of not less than \$1.25 per acre: *Provided*, That the conveyance hereby authorized shall not include any lands which at the date of the issuance of patent shall be covered by a valid existing bona fide right or claim initiated under the laws of the United States: *Provided further*, That there shall be reserved to the United States all oil, coal, and other mineral deposits that may be found on the lands so granted and the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same: *And provided further*, That said city shall not have the right to sell or convey the land herein granted, or any part thereof, or to devote the same to any other purpose than as hereinbefore described; and if the said land shall not be used for such municipal purpose, the same, or such parts thereof not so used shall revert to the United States; the conditions and reservations herein provided for shall be expressed in the patent: *And provided further*, That the grant herein is made upon the express condition that within 30 days of the receipt of any request therefor from the Secretary of the Interior, the mayor of said city shall submit to the said Secretary of the Interior a report as to the use made of the land herein granted the city, during the preceding period named in such request showing compliance with the terms and conditions stated in this act, that in the event of his failure to so report or in the event of a showing in such report to the Secretary of the Interior that the terms of the grant have not been complied with, the grant shall be held to be forfeited, and the Attorney General of the United States be instructed to institute suit in the proper courts for the recovery of said lands.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FINAL PROOF OF SOLDIER HOMESTEADERS.

The bill (H. R. 13592) to authorize certain homestead settlers or entrymen who entered the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Germany to make final proof of their entries was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

It provides that any settler or entryman under the homestead laws of the United States, who, after settlement, application, or entry prior to November 11, 1918, enlisted or was actually engaged in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the war with Germany, who has been honorably discharged and because of physical incapacities due to service is unable to return to the land, may make proof, without further residence, improvement, or cultivation, at such time and place as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, and receive patent to the land by him so entered or settled upon; but no such patent shall issue prior to the survey of the land.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER.

The bill (H. R. 740) for the relief of John W. Baggott was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS. I ask that that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 12161) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909 (35 Stats. L., p. 1134), was announced as next in order.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I do not know what that is about. It seems to be a very important measure. I ask to have it go over until the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Townsend] comes in. I will send for him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ACT, 1920.

The bill (S. 4898) to amend the transportation act, 1920, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. This bill is similar to the House bill on the subject recently passed by the Senate. Without objection, it will be indefinitely postponed.

LANDS IN OREGON.

The bill (S. 4511) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a right of way over certain Government lands to the State of Oregon for the Columbia River Highway was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to grant to the State of Oregon, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating the Columbia River Highway, a permanent right of way over and across portions of the lands of the United States acquired and held in connection with the improvement of the Dallas-Celilo section of the Columbia River: *Provided*, That the exact location and dimensions of the right of way shall be fixed by the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That the grant shall be subject to the express condition that the right of way shall be used solely and exclusively for the roadway purpose aforesaid, and any part thereof not so used shall revert to the United States.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon whether or not there is a general statute which provides that upon the abandonment of a road such as it is pur-

posed here to permit the State to construct the land shall revert to the Government?

Mr. McNARY. That is the purpose of the amendment proposed by the Secretary of the Interior, which is incorporated in the bill as a substitute for the one offered by the junior Senator from Oregon.

Mr. KING. I was not sure that that language was broad enough. It seems to imply that if a grant of a certain width, for instance, is made, and only a part of the grant is used, the residue would revert to the Government. But suppose that subsequently, 25 or 50 years from now, the State of Oregon should abandon the road entirely. What I am trying to get at is whether the title then would revert to the Government of the United States.

Mr. McNARY. As I understand, the title to the whole of the land, including the user, would revert to the Government.

Mr. KING. If the Senator has made some investigation, and is sure of that, I have no objection.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. It is expressly so provided in the bill.

Mr. KING. I am not sure of that.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. It says:

Provided further, That the grant shall be subject to the express condition that the right of way shall be used solely and exclusively for the roadway purpose aforesaid, and any part thereof not so used shall revert to the United States.

Mr. KING. I had not seen that proviso.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JURISDICTION OVER BOUNDARY WATERS.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 233) giving consent of the Congress of the United States to the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska, or any two or more of said States, to agree upon the jurisdiction to be exercised by said States over boundary waters between any two or more of said States, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the consent of the Congress is hereby given to the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska, or any two or more of them, by such agreement or compact as they may deem desirable or necessary, or as may be evidenced by legislative acts enacted by any two or more of said States, not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States or any law thereof, to determine and settle the jurisdiction to be exercised by said States, respectively, over offenses arising out of the violation of the laws of any of said States upon any of the waters forming the boundary lines between any two or more of said States, or waters through which such boundary line extends, and that the consent of the Congress be, and the same is hereby, given to the concurrent jurisdiction agreed to by the States of Minnesota and South Dakota, as evidenced by the act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota approved April 20, 1917, and the act of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota approved February 13, 1917.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COAL LANDS IN ALASKA.

The bill (S. 4864) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the leasing of coal lands in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved October 24, 1914, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 3 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the leasing of coal lands in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved October 24, 1914, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding to said section the following proviso:

"And provided further, That where prospecting or exploratory work is necessary to determine the existence or workability of coal deposits in any unclaimed, undeveloped area in Alaska, the Secretary of the Interior may issue prospecting permits for a term of not to exceed four years, under such rules and regulations and conditions as to development as he may prescribe, to applicants qualified under this act, for not to exceed 2,560 acres, and if within the time specified in said permit the permittee shows to the Secretary of the Interior that the land contains coal in commercial quantities, the permittee shall be entitled to a lease under this act for all or any part of the land in his permit."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISPOSITION OF TRUST FUNDS.

The bill (S. 4710) to authorize the Commissioner of the General Land Office to dispose of certain trust funds in his possession, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby directed to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States as miscellaneous receipts the sum of \$623.59, which by virtue of the act of July 7, 1898 (30 Stats., p. 674), is now in his custody as ex officio trustee of certain Oklahoma town sites created under the act of May 14, 1890 (26 Stats., p. 109), and the joint resolution of Congress approved September 1, 1893 (28 Stats., p. 11).

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISPOSITION OF BORON DEPOSITS.

The bill (S. 4749) to provide for the disposition of boron deposits was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO., ETC.

The bill (S. 4865) fixing the taxable status of lands received in exchange for lands formerly embraced in the grants to the Oregon & California Railroad Co. and the Coos Bay Wagon Road Co. was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of May 31, 1918 (40th Stats., p. 593), and section 3, act of June 4, 1920 (41st Stats., p. 758), are hereby amended by the addition to each of said sections the following:

"Provided further, That for purposes of Federal taxation the lands received from the United States in such exchange shall in all respects be deemed substituted for the lands transferred to the United States, and such exchange shall not be construed to create a gain to or loss by the person receiving such lands from the United States."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WEISER NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO.

The bill (H. R. 1430) to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Weiser National Forest, Idaho, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any lands within the following-described areas found after examination by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for the production of timber or the protection of stream flow may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be included within and made a part of the Weiser National Forest by proclamation of the President, said lands to be thereafter subject to all laws affecting national forests:

Sections 6, 7, 18, 30, and 31, township 14 north, range 4 west; sections 1, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26 (the south half and the northeast quarter of sec. 27), sections 34 and 35, township 14 north, range 5 west; sections 1 to 12, inclusive, township 13 north, range 5 west; sections 1 and 2, township 13 north, range 6 west; all of the Boise meridian and base, Idaho.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RIGHTS OF WAY THROUGH PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill (H. R. 2946) to amend acts to permit the use of the right of way through the public lands for tramroads, canals, and reservoirs, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in addition to the rights of way granted by sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., p. 1095), as amended by the act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the irrigation act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., p. 1095, sec. 18), and to amend section 2 of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stats., p. 404)," approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stats., p. 1197), and, subject to the conditions and restrictions therein contained, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant permits or easements for not to exceed 5 acres of ground adjoining the right of way at each of the locations, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, to be used for the erection thereon of dwellings or other buildings or corrals for the convenience of those engaged in the care and management of the works provided for by said acts: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to lands within national forests.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO.

The bill (H. R. 9028) to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Nez Perce National Forest, Idaho, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any lands within the following-described areas found by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to be chiefly valuable for the production of timber or the protection of stream flow may be included within and made a part of the Nez Perce National Forest by proclamation of the President, said lands to be thereafter subject to all laws affecting national forests:

North half of township 26 north, range six east; the south half of township 27 north, range 6 east; the southwest quarter of township 27 north, range 7 east; and the northwest quarter of township 26 north, range 7 east, Boise meridian.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST.

The bill (H. R. 10434) to add certain lands to the Targhee National Forest was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all unappropriated public lands within the following-described areas, found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for the production of timber or the protection of stream flow, may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be included within and made a part of the Targhee National Forest, in Idaho, by proclamation of the President, said lands to be thereafter subject to all laws affecting national forests: Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 to 16, inclusive, 21 to 28, inclusive, 34, 35, 36, township 12 north, range 32 east; all township 13 north, range 32 east; all township 13 north, range 33 east; all of Boise meridian and base: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not affect any existing valid adverse claim heretofore initiated.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DOWNEY, IDAHO, WATER SUPPLY.

The bill (H. R. 11004) to grant certain lands to the board of trustees of the village of Downey, State of Idaho, for the protection of its water supply, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed, in his discretion, to issue patent to the board of trustees of the village of Downey in the county of Bannock and State of Idaho, for the northeast quarter, north half southwest quarter, southeast quarter, section 8, west half southwest quarter and northwest quarter, section 9, in township 11 south, of range 38 east, Boise meridian, in said county and State, containing 640 acres, in consideration of a sum not less than \$1.25 per acre, to have and to hold said lands for the protection and promotion of the water supply and water-works system of said city: *Provided*, That the grant hereby made is, and patent issued thereunder shall be subject to all legal rights heretofore acquired by any person or persons in or to the above-described premises or any part thereof and now existing under and by virtue of the laws of the United States: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby authorized to be conveyed as hereinbefore set forth, and all portions thereof, shall be held and used by or for the said grantee for the purpose herein specified; and if the said lands shall cease to be so used they shall revert to the United States, and this condition shall be expressed in the patent to be issued under the terms of this act: *And provided further*, That the grant herein is made upon the express condition that within 30 days of the receipt of any request therefor from the Secretary of the Interior the chairman of the board of trustees of said village shall submit to the said Secretary of the Interior a report as to the use made of the land herein granted to the village during the preceding period named in such request showing compliance with the terms and conditions stated in this act; that in the event of his failure to so report or in the event of a showing in such report to the Secretary of the Interior that the terms of the grant have not been complied with, the grant shall be held to be forfeited, and the Attorney General of the United States be instructed to institute suit in the proper courts for the recovery of said lands: *Provided further*, That there shall be reserved to the United States all oil, coal, and other mineral deposits that may be found on the lands so granted and the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEMHI NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO.

The bill (H. R. 13051) to add certain lands to the Lemhi National Forest, Idaho, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAXES AND SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The bill (H. R. 8535) to provide for the redistribution of general taxes and special assessments due and payable on real estate in the District of Columbia, in cases of subdivision or sales of land therein, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first paragraph of section 5 of "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, is hereby amended following the word "and," in the fourth line thereof, by substituting the following for the remaining six lines of that paragraph, namely:

"Whenever a subdivision of any lot or parcel of land in the District of Columbia, or any portion of any such lot or parcel, is made during the months of July, August, September, October, November, or December, the general tax due and payable upon such lot or parcel of land for prior years and for the first half of the then current fiscal year shall then be paid, and all water main and sewer assessments and special assessments of any kind thereon shall then become due and payable, and be paid before such subdivision is admitted to record in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia; and the general tax thereon for the last half of the then fiscal year shall be due and payable in the following May."

SEC. 2. That whenever such subdivision is made during the months of January, February, March, April, May, or June, the total general tax assessed against the original lot or parcel of land for prior years and for the then current fiscal year, and all water main and sewer assessments and special assessments of any kind thereon shall become due and payable and be paid before such subdivision is admitted to record in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That whenever application is made in writing to the assessor of the District of Columbia by the owner of any tract of land in said District not subdivided into lots and of record as a subdivision in the office of the surveyor of said District for the redistribution of any general or special taxes or assessments then levied or due thereon,

or whenever such application is made by the owner of any parcel of such tract for such redistribution, any such general or special taxes or assessments levied or due against the entire tract of which such parcel is a part shall be redistributed so that the owner of any such parcel may pay the proportion of such entire taxes or assessments equitably chargeable thereon.

SEC. 4. That any reassessment or redistribution made under this act shall be as valid and effectual upon the various parts of the property in the same manner and to the same extent as if the tax or assessment so reassessed or redistributed had been laid originally thereon under the various laws appertaining thereto. No payment or failure to pay a tax or assessment upon any such part shall change or affect the liability of the other parts of such property for any tax or assessment so reassessed or redistributed.

SEC. 5. That the board of assistant assessors charged with the assessment of real estate in the District of Columbia is hereby authorized and directed to reassess or redistribute any such general or special assessment or tax levied or due and unpaid in accordance with the provisions of laws for the assessment and equalizations of the valuations of real estate in the District of Columbia for taxation, after notice to owners of record of the land to be assessed, with right of appeal within 10 days to the board of equalization and review, as prescribed in section 9 of "An act to provide an immediate revision and equalization of real estate values in the District of Columbia; also to provide an assessment of real estate in said District in the year 1896 and every third year thereafter, and for other purposes," approved August 14, 1894; and the assessor of said District is hereby authorized and directed to promptly reassess or redistribute any general or special assessment of any kind levied or due and unpaid, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts are hereby repealed to the extent that same are inconsistent herewith.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. KING subsequently said: Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] what disposition was made of House bill S335? Did it pass?

Mr. JONES of Washington. That bill was passed. I will state to the Senator briefly just what the bill provides.

Mr. KING. No; I am not asking for that. I simply wish to invite the Senator's attention to the fact that I think there is an error on page 2, line 12. It reads, "That whenever such subdivision *in* made." It should be "is."

Mr. JONES of Washington. Yes; that word should be "is."

Mr. KING. I suggest that the Senator have that correction made, and that the action on the bill be reconsidered for that purpose.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I ask for a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill was passed in order that word "in" may be changed to "is."

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is a typographical error.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I think so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will be authorized to correct it.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Very well.

LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (H. R. 12045) to provide for the conveyance of lots on the low grounds of Washington, D. C., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, on page 1, line 12, after the word "evidence," to insert "and the buildings are now upon such lands that comply with or exceed the original building requirements," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of July 1, 1879, entitled "An act to provide for the conveyance of the low grounds in the city of Washington, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 7, 1822" (21 Stats., 47), the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized at his discretion to execute and deliver the deeds therein provided for without proof of compliance with the building conditions under which the lands were sold, upon a satisfactory showing of inability to supply such evidence and the buildings are now upon such lands that comply with or exceed the original building requirements.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER.

The resolution (S. Res. 422) directing the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate copies of official correspondence and documents in regard to negotiations for the payment of interest on obligations of foreign Governments to the United States, etc., was announced as next in order.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 245) prohibiting the exercise, without the consent of Congress, of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury relative to obligations of

foreign Governments acquired by the United States, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 427) authorizing the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the sending of United States soldiers to and the condition of citizens of the United States in Siberia, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 428) authorizing the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the participation of Americans, civilians or members of the Military or Naval Establishments in the governmental affairs of Haiti and Santo Domingo, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be passed over. The bill (S. 4478) to create a bureau of aeronautics in the Department of the Navy, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I suggest that perhaps it would take too much time to-day to consider that measure. I will inquire of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs if he desires a consideration of the measure to-day. [A pause.] I suggest that it go over. I desire to say, however, that I am in favor of some legislation upon that subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3246) for the relief of Hugo Stamm, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

INDIANS OF NISQUALLY RESERVATION, WASH.

The bill (S. 4159) for the relief of dispossessed allotted Indians of the Nisqually Reservation, Wash., was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$85,000, in full settlement of the claims against the United States of 25 heads of families of the Nisqually Reservation in Washington, said sum being compensation for the difference between the appraised value and the compromise price paid for approximately 3,300 acres of allotted Indian land taken for military purposes, and for surrender of treaty rights and removal expenses, as set out in Senate Document No. 243, Sixty-sixth Congress, second session, containing the report dated February 28, 1920, of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to the act of Congress approved June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., pp. 3-28).

SEC. 2. That said sum of \$85,000 hereby appropriated shall be immediately available and shall be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the said dispossessed families or individual Indians, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Washington why provision was not made in the Indian appropriation bill for this matter?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I will say to the Senator that the matter was not called to the attention of the Indian Affairs Committee until after the Indian appropriation bill was reported to the Senate, and the chairman of the committee felt that he ought not to try to put it in that bill then; but he was impressed with the merits of the measure and reported it favorably.

Mr. KING. Was the committee unanimous in its action?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I understand so.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INDIANS OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, N. DAK.

The bill (S. 4352) authorizing the Indians residing on or belonging to the Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak., to submit claims to the Court of Claims, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all claims of whatsoever nature which the Indians residing on or belonging to the Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak., may have against the United States, which have not heretofore been determined by the Court of Claims, may be submitted to the Court of Claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States by either party, for determination of the amount, if any, due said Indians from the United States under any treaties, agreements, or laws of Congress, or for the misappropriation of any of the funds of said Indians, or for the failure of the United States to pay said Indians any money or other property due; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims, with the right of either party to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, to hear and determine all legal and equitable claims, if any, of said Indians, against the United States, and to enter judgment thereon.

SEC. 2. That if any claim or claims be submitted to said courts they shall settle the rights therein, both legal and equitable, of each and all the parties thereto notwithstanding lapse of time or statutes of limitation, and any payment which may have been made upon any claim so submitted shall not be pleaded as an estoppel, but may be pleaded as an offset in such suits or actions, and the United States shall be allowed credit for all sums, including gratuities, heretofore paid or expended for the benefit of said Indians or any band thereof. The claim or claims of

the Indians, or band or bands thereof, may be presented separately or jointly by petition, subject, however, to amendment; suit to be filed within five years after the passage of this act, and such action shall make the petitioner or petitioners party plaintiff or plaintiffs and the United States party defendant; and any band or bands of said Indians, or any other tribe or band of Indians the court may deem necessary to a final determination of such suit or suits, may be joined therein as the court may order. Such petition, which shall be verified by the attorney or attorneys employed by said Indians, or any bands thereof, shall set forth all the facts on which the claims for recovery are based, and said petition shall be signed by the attorney or attorneys employed, and no other verification shall be necessary. Official letters, papers, documents, and public records, or certified copies thereof, may be used in evidence, and the departments of the Government shall give access to the attorney or attorneys of said Indians or bands thereof to such treaties, papers, correspondence, or records as may be needed by the attorney or attorneys for said Indians or bands of Indians.

SEC. 3. That if it be determined by the Court of Claims in the said suit herein authorized that the United States Government has wrongfully appropriated any lands belonging to the said Indians, damages therefor shall be confined to the value of the said land at the time of said appropriation, together with interest at 3 per cent per annum, and the decree of the Court of Claims with reference thereto, when satisfied, shall annul and cancel all claim and title of the said Indians, or any other tribe or band of Indians in and to said lands, as well as all damages for all wrongs and injuries, if any, committed by the Government of the United States with reference thereto.

SEC. 4. That upon the final determination of such suit, cause, or action the Court of Claims shall decree such fees as it shall find reasonable to be paid the attorney or attorneys employed therein by said Indians or bands of Indians, under contracts negotiated and approved, as provided by existing law, and in no case shall the fee decreed by said Court of Claims be in excess of the amounts stipulated in the contracts approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, and no attorney shall have a right to represent the said Indians or any band thereof in any suit, cause, or action under the provisions of this act until his contract shall have been approved as herein provided. The fees decreed by the court to the attorney or attorneys of record shall be paid out of any sum or sums recovered in such suits or actions, and no part of such fee shall be taken from any money in the Treasury of the United States belonging to such Indians or bands of Indians in whose behalf the suit is brought unless specifically authorized in the contract approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, as herein provided: *Provided*, That in no case shall the fees decreed by said court amount to more than 10 per cent of the amount of the judgment recovered in such cause.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLOSING OF WATER STREET, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (S. 4645) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close upper Water Street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets NW., was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to close upper Water Street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets NW., lying between Potomac Park and square 88, provided that the consent in writing of the owners of all private property in square 88 is first had and obtained; and upon the closing of said street between the limits named the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to transfer the land contained in the bed of said street to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, as a part of the park system of the District of Columbia.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (H. R. 5416) to authorize corporations organized in the District of Columbia to change their names was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I should like to have a statement of the purpose of this bill.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Mr. President, under the existing laws of the District of Columbia the court of appeals has held that there is no power given to corporations to change their names. This bill is intended to give corporations that power, the board of directors first having acted, and their action having been confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders of the corporation.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator state the circumstances which make it necessary for a corporation to change its name? I can conceive of some conditions wherein a corporation ought not to be authorized, perhaps, to change its name.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I will simply say that this bill passed the Senate once under the number "S. 4000," and was sent to the House, and favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House. It was not passed, however, because of want of time. It was not reached on the calendar.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. It is recommended by the commissioners.

Mr. STERLING. Yes; it is recommended by the commissioners.

Mr. ROBINSON. What is the object of it? Why should a corporation be allowed to change its name without limitation? Take, for instance, a case like this: Suppose a corporation should, through mismanagement of its affairs, acquire a bad

reputation; is it desirable, in the opinion of the Senator from South Dakota, that it should be permitted to escape the offense of its mismanagement, and the reputation it acquired, by changing its name? What benefit accrues to anyone by allowing it to do that?

Mr. STERLING. No benefit, Mr. President; nor do I think the mere change of name would permit any corporation to escape any liability it incurred. But I can conceive of a case wherein it would be very desirable for a corporation to be allowed to change its name, and I think that the law of nearly every State permits the change of name on the part of corporations. It may have inadvertently adopted a certain name without consideration of all the circumstances, or circumstances may arise thereafter under which it would be very desirable to have a change of name of a corporation. This has received consideration at the hands of committees of both Houses; it has passed the Senate once, and has been favorably reported by the House committee to the House.

Mr. ROBINSON. I understand that. It would not be on the calendar, in all probability, if it had not been favorably reported by the Senate committee. I do not know that the matter is of very great importance, but I think some additional reason ought to be given for the legislation. I do not think it is sufficient, in asking Congress to pass this legislation, to say that the bill has been approved by committees of Congress from time to time.

Mr. KELLOGG. I think the Senator will find that the laws of every State in the Union which provide for corporations have principally only one limitation upon the name which may be adopted, and that is that the name shall not be one which has been adopted by some other corporation.

Mr. ROBINSON. Is that limitation in this bill?

Mr. KELLOGG. It is in the original act, as I understand it. But they are always allowed to change their names on filing amended articles. I know of no State law that does not permit that.

Mr. ROBINSON. I have no objection.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BROADWATER IRRIGATION DISTRICT, MONTANA.

The bill (S. 4186) to authorize the Broadwater Irrigation District, a Montana corporation, to construct a dam across the Missouri River was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, as follows:

On page 1, line 4, after the word "Montana," to strike out the word "corporation" and insert in lieu thereof the word "organization"; on line 6, after the word "point," to strike out the words "to be approved by the Secretary of War, in townships 5, 6, 7, and 8 north, range 2 east," and to insert in lieu thereof the words "in section 6, township 4 north, range 3 east"; and on page 2, line 1, after the numerals "1906," to insert the words "as amended by act approved June 23, 1910," so as to read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of the Government is hereby given to the Broadwater Irrigation District, a Montana organization, its successors or assigns, to construct across the Missouri River, at some point in section 6, township 4 north, range 3 east, Montana meridian, a dam for irrigation purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters," approved June 21, 1906, as amended by act approved June 23, 1910: *Provided*, That no dam constructed under the consent hereby granted shall be used to develop water power nor to generate electricity, but the use of the dam by the construction shall be limited to irrigation.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Broadwater Irrigation District, a Montana organization, to construct a dam across the Missouri River."

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The bill (H. R. 11841) to amend "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I hope the Senator will not object. Has he examined the bill?

Mr. SMOOT. No, Mr. President; I have not had time yet to examine it, and I want to read the report.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I think it is very necessary that this should be enacted.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator will allow it to be passed over temporarily, I will read the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

The bill (S. 4729) to amend section 7 of the act approved December 23, 1913, and known as the Federal reserve act, as amended by the act of March 3, 1919, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. At the time that bill was introduced, I understand, the Secretary of the Treasury had already used the drafts of the Federal reserve banks of last year for retiring the certificates.

Mr. SMOOT. There is no doubt of it. I am informed by the department that that is the case.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think the bill ought to be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SMOOT. Let it go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

The bill (S. 4421) securing rights of way and easements over public land in connection with Federal irrigation projects was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That where a right of way or easement of any kind over public land heretofore or hereafter withdrawn under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., p. 388), is required in connection with a Federal irrigation project the Secretary of the Interior may cause to be executed and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county in which the land is located, an instrument stating the purpose of the right of way or easement with a description of the same, in which event entry thereafter made for such land and the patent issued therefor shall be subject to the right of way or easement so described in such recorded instrument.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WAR CONTRACTS.

The bill (S. 4900) to amend section 5 of the act approved March 2, 1919, entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Mines and Mining with an amendment, on page 2, line 4, after the words "are in," to insert the words "justice and equity," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the act approved March 2, 1919, entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

"Add to section 5 the following proviso: 'Provided, That this section shall be liberally interpreted, and that all claimants who in response to any personal, written, or published request or demand from any of the Government agencies mentioned in said act in good faith expended money in producing or preparing to produce any of the ores or minerals named therein and have heretofore filed their claims within the time and in the manner prescribed by said act, shall be reimbursed such net losses as they may have been found to have incurred and are in justice and equity entitled to from the appropriation in said act, and that the unexpended portion of the appropriation carried in said act be continued available for the purposes named above until all claims in said act shall be finally settled or disposed of.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator from Montana, for the Senator from Nevada [Mr. HENDERSON], reported this bill from the Committee on Mines and Mining. I can not see why the words on line 8, "that this section shall be liberally interpreted," should be used? Why not strike out those words and simply say, "Provided, That all claimants," and so forth.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I have not the slightest objection to that.

Mr. SMOOT. I have never seen those words used in any bill or any law. There is only one way to interpret the law, and that is to interpret it correctly. Therefore, Mr. President, I move that on line 8, page 1, the words "That this section shall be liberally interpreted, and" be stricken out and that the word "that" commence with a capital "T," so as to read:

Provided, That all claimants who, in response to any personal, written, or public request or demand from any of the Government agencies, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS. I would like to inquire of the Senator from Montana the purpose of this bill. Shortly after the armistice Congress passed an act appropriating something like \$8,000,000 for the relief of citizens of the United States who had been induced to go into the production of unusual or rare metals, and that was passed after a very full consideration of the whole subject. The original bill, I think, was very much broader than the one enacted. Of course a vast number of claims against the Government which, while morally of some importance, have no legal justification were filed, and a bill like this, I think, would tend to encourage and to promote the filing of vast numbers of claims against the Government, particularly by that class of claimants whose claims have been

filed with and investigated by the board charged with the administration of the law to which I have referred. The fruit of every war, great or small, is an enormous number of claims against the Government, a comparatively small proportion of which upon investigation are found sufficiently serious to require the Government to pay them.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I interrupt the Senator to say that the bill expressly provides that none except those who have already filed claims shall be entitled to the benefits of the act.

Mr. THOMAS. Does the Senator know how extensive the claims are which have already been filed?

Mr. ROBINSON. I can state approximately, between seven and eight million dollars. The necessity for this legislation arises out of a construction placed upon the act of March 2, 1919, which has had the effect of barring nearly all claims. There are something like a total of 1,200 claims filed under the provisions of the original act. The language of the act germane to the construction I refer to is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to adjust, liquidate, and pay such net losses as have been suffered by any person, firm, or corporation by reason of producing or preparing to produce either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten, in compliance with the request or demand of the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation—

And so forth.

The department has construed the words "request or demand" to mean that the request must be individually made or specifically made, so as to exclude all cases where any of these boards urged by published appeals to mineral claimants of the class benefited by the bill to engage in the production of the minerals named, and have limited it in the application made by the Interior Department to only those who were asked by an agent of the Bureau of Mines in the field to engage in production. The construction placed upon the act has been held by the committee in charge of the matter at the other end of the Capitol to be inconsistent with the original purpose of Congress, and this act merely writes into the law the meaning which I think Congress intended the act should have in the beginning.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Mr. SMOOT. I now ask that we revert to Calendar No. 722.

The bill (H. R. 11841) to amend "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That first paragraph of section 2 of the act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the United States Public Health Service, approved February 15, 1893, be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That any vessel at any foreign port clearing or departing for any port or place in the United States or its possessions or other dependencies or any vessel at any port in the possessions or other dependencies of the United States clearing or departing for any port or place in the United States or its possessions or other dependencies, shall be required to obtain from the consul, vice consul, or other consular officer of the United States at the port of departure, or from the medical officer where such officer has been detailed by the President for that purpose, a bill of health in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and that it has in all respects complied with the rules and regulations in such cases prescribed for securing the best sanitary condition of the said vessel, its cargo, passengers, and crew; and said consular or medical officer is required, before granting such duplicate bill of health, to be satisfied that the matters and things therein stated are true; and for his services in that behalf he shall be entitled to demand and receive such fees as shall by lawful regulation be allowed, to be accounted for as is required in other cases."

Mr. SMOOT. I find that the only change made in existing law is by adding the words in line 8 of the bill "or departing," and in line 9 "or its possessions or other dependencies." The balance of the bill is the law as it exists to-day, and there is no objection to those amendments to the law that I can see.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARIVELES QUARRY, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 229) authorizing the Secretary of War to investigate the claims of private parties to the Mariveles quarry within the limits of a United States military reservation in the Philippine Islands and to permit the working thereof by the persons entitled thereto, provided military necessities permit, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments:

On page 1, line 5, to strike out the words "the rights, claims, or equities" and to insert in lieu thereof the words "any equitable claims," and on page 2, line 5, after the word "consider," to strike out the words "the rights or" and to insert the word "such," so as to read:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to make or cause to be made such inquiry and investigation into any equitable claims of such private parties in and to the stone quarries at Mariveles, Province of Batang, in the Philippine Islands, within the limits of the United States military reservation as set aside by the President of the United States in Executive order of June 7, 1904, as may have filed claims with the War Department or in other offices under its jurisdiction, and to permit the resumption of private operations therein by license or otherwise and to the extent that he may consider such claims of such parties entitle them to, with due regard to military necessities: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein authorized shall be deemed to remove the site of said quarry from the jurisdiction and control of the military authorities of the United States under and by virtue of the reservation made by the President as aforesaid.

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF PENAL LAWS.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I desire to recur to calendar No. 692, a bill (H. R. 12161) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909 (35 Stats. L., p. 1134). I asked that it go over until the Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] should be present. He is now present, and I withdraw all objection thereto.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

JENNIE GARRETT.

The bill (S. 1721) for the relief of Jennie Garrett was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let the bill go over.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Utah to withhold his objection just a moment until I make an explanation of the bill?

Mr. KING. Certainly.

Mr. CALDER. The bill was introduced for the relief of Jennie Garrett. Her husband, Nathaniel Garrett, lived near my home in Brooklyn. He was ordered out with the Fourteenth New York Regiment for service on the Mexican border on June 3, 1916. He went to the border with the regiment. Before he could be mustered in, in fact, before the regiment could be mustered in a week or two later, he met with an accident while in the service of the regiment and while in the service of his country, and died as a result of that accident. His wife applied for a pension, but the Pension Bureau refused a pension on the ground that the man had not actually been mustered into the service. A week later he would have been mustered in.

The bill does not give the widow a pensionable status, and that is not the purpose of the bill, unless she can prove all the facts surrounding his service. It simply places him in the position he would have occupied had he lived a week longer, and had been mustered into his regiment. It seems to be a meritorious case, and I hope the Senator will not object.

Mr. KING. I think the bill perhaps ought to go to the Committee on Pensions, and for the present I shall insist on my objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

RICHARD PARKE.

The bill (S. 2340) to amend the military record of Richard Parke was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection until I make an explanation of the matter?

Mr. KING. Certainly.

Mr. CALDER. Richard Parke had two enlistments in the United States during the Civil War. During the first enlistment, as a boy of 17, he went home on a furlough, and while in New York City he deserted. Meeting some other boys, he entered another regiment, then being formed in New York City. He went back with the second regiment and served two years in the war, performed valiant service, and came out of the war with an honorable discharge. Some years ago when applying for a pension he discovered that his record had been marked, showing him to be a deserter, as I have explained.

He is now a man 78 years of age. He is without widow or dependent family, and even if the bill should pass, at the very most he could obtain a pension only for the remaining days of his life, probably a year or two. He had two years of honorable service, and now resides in Brooklyn with his family. The old

man dislikes to pass away without having his record cleared, I hope the Senator will withdraw his objection.

Mr. KING. Why was not the bill referred to the Committee on Pensions?

Mr. CALDER. Because it belongs to the Committee on Military Affairs, which is the only committee that can recommend legislation affecting his record. I say positively that is so. If some Senator is present who is a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, he will vouch for that statement. The Committee on Pensions have no authority to recommend a pension for anyone whose record is not clear, and the only place he can go under those circumstances is to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. KING. I should like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Pensions, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER], whether the statement made by the Senator from New York would entitle this applicant to the relief demanded under the rules which have been heretofore governing the Pensions Committee?

Mr. McCUMBER. I was engaged on another matter when the Senator from New York was speaking and did not hear his statement.

Mr. KING. My inquiry is in reference to the statement of the Senator from New York. He is presenting an application for a pension, or to clear a soldier's record.

Mr. McCUMBER. All I can say is that the rule of the Committee on Pensions has been not to grant a pension until after the right has been established, by the soldier pensionable, under the law which reestablishes his right, but the Committee on Pensions does not clear the records of soldiers.

Mr. KING. I was aware of that fact. What I inquired of the Senator was, assuming the fact to be as stated by the Senator from New York, with reference to the propriety of the Committee on Military Affairs handling the matter?

Mr. CALDER. The Committee on Pensions would not grant the pension if the man's record disclosed a mark against him as a deserter.

Mr. McCUMBER. No; we expect him then to go to the Committee on Military Affairs to get his record cleared up.

Mr. CALDER. I am sure the bill was in the right committee. I will say to the Senator from Utah that it is a very meritorious case. The man had two years of honorable service and an honorable discharge from his last service. He is now 78 years old and living with his family in New York, and there is no one pensionable to succeed to the pension when he passes on. The case is really a meritorious case.

Mr. KING. Will the Senator give assurance to the Senate that some young widow or woman will not marry him so he can leave a widow?

Mr. CALDER. If she does, under the law she can not obtain the pension, because she is forbidden under the law to obtain a pension under those circumstances.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Richard Parke, late of Company A, First Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 22d day of August, 1862: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Richard Parke."

MILITARY ARTICLES FOR NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The bill (S. 4827) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish to the National Museum certain articles of the arms, matériel, equipment, or clothing heretofore issued or produced for the United States Army, and to dispose of colors, standards, and guidons of demobilized organizations of the United States Army, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, on page 2, in lines 11, 12, and 13, to strike out "any that were donated to such organizations may be returned to the donor or donors upon request by him or them," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to furnish to the National Museum, or exhibition, upon request therefor by the administrative head thereof, such articles of

arms, matériel, equipment, or clothing as have been issued from time to time to the United States Army, or which have been or may hereafter be produced for the United States Army, and which are objects of general interest or of foreign or curious research, provided that such articles are surplus or can be spared.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to dispose of all colors, standards, and guidons of demobilized organizations of the United States Army in the following manner: Any which were used during their service by such organizations and which were brought into the service of the United States from the National Guard of any State may be returned to that State upon request therefor from the governor thereof; and all others may be sent, upon request of the governor thereof, to whatever State the Secretary of War may determine to have furnished the majority of men to any such organization at the time of its formation: *Provided, however*, That where it is impossible to determine what State furnished a majority of the men of an organization at the time of its formation, or where any organization was so cosmopolitan in its original make-up that it is impossible to identify it with any particular State, the colors of such organization will be turned in to the Quartermaster General for such national use as the Secretary of War may direct: *Provided further*, That the title to all such colors, standards, and guidons shall remain in the United States: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War shall require assurance that proper provision has been or will be made for their care and preservation before returning or sending the same as herein authorized.

SEC. 3. That in all cases in which the Secretary of War has heretofore furnished to the National Museum any property of the kinds described in section 1 hereof, or has disposed of any colors, standards, or guidons of demobilized organizations of the United States Army in the manner provided by section 2 hereof, his acts and doings in the premises are hereby ratified and confirmed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REIMBURSEMENT TO STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The bill (S. 2252) making an appropriation to pay the State of Massachusetts for expenses incurred and paid at the request of the President in protecting the harbors and fortifying the coast during the Civil War, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the governor of the State of Massachusetts, or his duly authorized agent, the sum of \$233,885.82 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such State for interest and premium paid for coin in payment of such interest on bonds issued for money borrowed and expended at the request of the President of the United States during the Civil War in protecting the harbors and fortifying the coast. The accounting officers of the Treasury having found that said expenditures were so incurred and paid by the State; and which the Court of Claims in its report to Congress under the act approved July 16, 1916, as set forth in Document No. 369, House of Representatives, Sixty-fifth Congress, first session, also found had been so incurred and paid.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] why there has been such a delay in the presentation of the claim?

Mr. LODGE. It is one of a class of claims which I think has been paid to every State except Massachusetts. The State at the request of the National Government advanced large sums of money to the Federal Government for the purpose of coast defense. They issued gold bonds to do it, and the State paid the principal and interest and premiums in gold. The advances of the State for the defense of the country during the Civil War have been paid gradually over a long period, but they have not been paid for the gold premium, which is only proper, and the interest.

This class of claims was supported by a decision of the Supreme Court. Part of the claims of the State of Massachusetts have been paid. This is the last one. It has been twice reported from the Committee on Claims favorably and unanimously, and also has been decided in favor of the State by the Court of Claims, which made no award, because they said legislation was needed, as there was no law for repayment. I think it is a claim that is justly due the State.

Mr. KING. May I inquire of the Senator whether, as I understood his statement, Congress heretofore has made appropriations for the payment of some claims?

Mr. LODGE. Yes; and paid them all, so far as I know.

Mr. KING. Why did not the State of Massachusetts present all its claims at one time? Litigation in piecemeal is forbidden in controversies between private individuals, and it seems to me States ought not to follow a policy which the law really forbids by the statute of limitations from being interposed between private individuals.

Mr. LODGE. The claim has been presented, and it has been delayed, as many claims are. I have noticed some honest claims that have been delayed in the Senate at times, and unavoidably so. Sometimes a State has not pressed them, but, as I said, claims of just this character have been paid to other States and, under the decision of the Supreme Court, were paid to the State of New York. I think it is a perfectly just claim, so far as that

goes. I do not think there is a claim of a State that ought to be set aside, certainly not on account of delay.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Why is not this such a claim as should be referred to the Court of Claims?

Mr. LODGE. It has been so referred. I just stated that it had been.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. But the Senator states that the Court of Claims made no adjudication.

Mr. LODGE. They made an adjudication, but what happened was this: The claim was sent there for a finding of fact. They found the facts and said:

We have been cited to no law of Congress promising to repay Massachusetts any part of the money so expended by her, from which it follows that, however generous and patriotic this action on the part of the State may have been, she has no legal status in this court for the repayment of the same.

There have been acts of Congress paying all of this class of claims.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That is what leads me to say that it seems to me Congress should first decide whether it should obligate itself to the State of Massachusetts for money advanced under these circumstances, and then let the Court of Claims pass upon the question.

Mr. LODGE. It is perfectly certain that the State can not get the money without an act of Congress. I have here the decision of the Supreme Court in the New York case, as set forth in the report of the committee. The committee said in their report:

It seems to your committee that this case is precisely parallel to that of the State of New York which was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States (160 U. S., p. 598). This decision allowed interest incurred and paid by such State in obtaining the money for which reimbursement was allowed under the act of July 27, 1861 (12 Stat., p. 276), and joint resolution of March 8, 1862 (12 Stat., p. 615). That this is the view of the Treasury Department is shown by a letter of the comptroller transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury under date of February 4, 1911, referring to this claim, from which the following is an extract:

"I see no reason why the interest necessarily incurred and paid by the State on the bonds issued for the coast defense should not be allowed as a part of the costs incurred by the State in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the New York case (160 U. S., 598) which allowed the interest incurred and paid by the said State in obtaining the money for which reimbursement was allowed under the act of July 27, 1861 (12 Stat., 276), and joint resolution of March 8, 1862 (12 Stat., 615).

"As the money expended for coast defense was secured from bonds issued after the act of the Massachusetts Legislature which provided for payment in gold or silver coin of the interest and principal of all bonds hereafter issued, there was a legal contract between the State and the holders of said bonds when issued for the payment of principal and interest in coin. The additional cost of said coin was therefore a part of the costs incurred by the State in the matter of the coast defense."

I shall not read any more. On that is based the decision of the committee.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I shall not object to the consideration of the bill, but I shall vote against it. I confess that I can not see the liability of the Government, nor can I understand why there has been this delay. Apparently Congress made appropriations many years ago to satisfy the claims of the Northern States for expenditures made during the Civil War. Evidently Congress then felt that the amount appropriated to Massachusetts was sufficient and was a complete satisfaction of her claim. We are now presented with a claim years afterwards amounting to more than \$200,000, which, as I understand the explanation of the Senator from Massachusetts, is for premiums paid upon bonds and for interest.

Mr. LODGE. And which, as I said, have been paid in other cases. Similar claims for other States have been paid within the last two years. The Federal Government only paid the principal claim of Massachusetts within the last 10 years.

Mr. KING. I am not in a position to make any explanation, because the matter is wholly new to me, but I confess, in view of the fact that similar claims have been presented to Congress by the State of Massachusetts and appropriations have been made for their payment that it is rather a dangerous precedent to establish, if this is the first time it has been done, to make further appropriations; it is appropriating in a piecemeal fashion, and we never know when we shall get through with claims of a similar character.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts what danger the harbor of Massachusetts was supposed to be threatened with that caused this expenditure? What did it amount to at the time?

Mr. LODGE. The expenditure was incurred on account of coast defenses which were called for by the Federal Government and built by the State along the coast at the Government's request. The port of Massachusetts is considered to be rather an important port. There were a number of ports on the coast of Massachusetts which were thought worth defending. At all events, I can not argue that, but the Federal Gov-

ernment, through the President, asked for the work, and the State did it.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. When was it asked for?

Mr. LODGE. It was asked for in 1863.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Was it feared that some of the extreme southerners might come up there after Ben Butler?

Mr. LODGE. Senate Report No. 1188, Sixty-second Congress, third session, states in reference to the matter:

Military operations in 1863 made it necessary to strengthen Boston Harbor and also to fortify the coast. President Lincoln and Secretary Seward had both recommended these improvements as a military necessity.

The work being recommended by President Lincoln and the then Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, the State borrowed the money on her own credit, borrowed it in gold—and Massachusetts was one of the very few States that did pay the interest on their debts in gold all through the Civil War—and carried out the patriotic motive of the defense of the coast. I do not mean to say that Nebraska was in danger, but it was thought that the coast of Massachusetts was in danger.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The same idea prevailed there during the Spanish-American War when the poor little Spanish armada started across, I understand.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; there was some alarm all along the coast; it was not confined exclusively to Massachusetts.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. But I wondered what there really was during the Civil War that even bore the semblance of a danger, so far as Boston Harbor was concerned.

Mr. LODGE. I can only refer the Senator from Nebraska to the correspondence between President Lincoln and the State of Massachusetts, which I have not here. The Federal Government thought the expenditure desirable.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The Senator from Massachusetts has represented the State in the Senate for many years.

Mr. LODGE. I can assure the Senator from Nebraska that Massachusetts was not expending several millions of money to defend the coast as an investment.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I realize that.

Mr. LODGE. Or in order to make money.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The Senator stated that the principal sum was returned to them a number of years ago?

Mr. LODGE. It was as to all the States. The coast States all had similar claims, and they have all been paid except this one. All of those whose obligations were in gold have been paid, including the premiums on their bonds.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Massachusetts has been very ably represented in the Senate, and I wondered why this claim had not been presented and acted upon earlier.

Mr. LODGE. Some of the other State claims have been paid within the last few years. If the Senator from Nebraska wants to know the cause of the delay, I will say that it is because the Government of the United States resists in every possible way the payment of a private claim or a State claim against the Government, no matter how just it may be.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That is a proper and a wise thing for the Government to do, otherwise we should not have much left in the Treasury with general acquiescence in all claims.

Mr. LODGE. That may be so.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It seems to me that under the circumstances this is a very old claim to come up now.

Mr. LODGE. It is a very old claim, but I will say to the Senator that some of these claims, including the claim of New York, I think, has been paid only within a comparatively few years. There have been many claims paid to the States for expenditures incurred by them for this purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the governor of the State of Massachusetts, or his duly authorized agent, \$233,885.82, being the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such State for interest and premium paid for coin in payment of such interest on bonds issued for money borrowed and expended at the request of the President of the United States during the Civil War in protecting the harbors and fortifying the coast, the accounting officers of the Treasury having found that the expenditures were so incurred and paid by the State; and which the Court of Claims in its report to Congress under the act approved July 16, 1916, as set forth in Document No. 369, House of Representatives, Sixty-fifth Congress, first session, also found had been so incurred and paid.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLARENCE L. REAMES.

The bill (S. 3487) for the relief of Clarence L. Reames, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that bill go over.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, may I make a statement in reference to that bill?

Mr. KING. I withhold my objection in order to hear the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, Mr. Clarence L. Reames was district attorney at Portland, Oreg., having been appointed during the first part of President Wilson's first term. While he was serving as district attorney in Portland he made such an excellent record as a prosecuting officer that the Attorney General ordered him to San Francisco in April, 1916, to prosecute a large number of men who had been looting the public domain. Mr. Reames attended the court in San Francisco for the purpose of preparing for the trials; he tried the cases against those men, and secured convictions in nearly all of them. Later he was again sent to San Francisco to prosecute other cases against men who were fraudulently acquiring title to public lands. He succeeded in those cases. Later he was sent by the Attorney General to Seattle to prosecute a number of cases which had attracted nation-wide attention and which were discussed very largely in the press throughout the West at that time. He succeeded in bringing about the conviction of those who were guilty. During that period he was absent from his home, which he maintained in Portland; but he conducted the district attorney's office in Portland without costing the Government an additional cent. His only pay, aside from his salary as district attorney, was \$4 per day. If there is a hotel in San Francisco or one in Seattle where a man can live for \$4 a day I have never been able to find it.

The Attorney General of the United States has recommended the payment of this claim, and I think it ought to be paid. As a matter of fact, Mr. Reames is entitled to more, and the claim which he presented was larger, but the Attorney General finally compromised and suggested to him that \$2,000 should be allowed.

Mr. SMOOT. The same thing happens in the case of other district attorneys who are ordered away from home, and if this bill passes we will have a flood of bills of a similar character.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I will ask the Senator if he can tell me of a single district attorney who has been sent away from his home for a period of six months to prosecute important cases who has not been paid?

Mr. SMOOT. They have been paid whatever the per diem may be.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Four dollars a day.

Mr. SMOOT. There are many of them who are thus ordered away from home.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, I hope the bill will be passed. If there are any other claims of a similar nature which may come in I will stand to have them paid; they ought to be paid where a district attorney renders duty outside of his district. Possibly Mr. Reames might have refused to go, but he was ordered to go because of the efficient service he had rendered. Later, because of his capacity, because of his ability successfully to prosecute, he was appointed assistant attorney general at Seattle to prosecute a great many men.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, just one word: I shall not object to the consideration of the bill, but I feel constrained to and shall vote against it. I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that under this precedent we will be called upon hereafter to reimburse a great many district attorneys who have accepted appointments under salaries which have been fixed by law.

I wish at this time to express my disapproval of the policy of the Department of Justice—and it has been the policy for many years—of selecting so many special assistant district attorneys. The regular district attorneys should care for the work within their own districts; but other men are imported from other districts to aid those who have been selected and who are entirely competent to discharge the duties that devolve upon them. I regard this as a very bad precedent, and, in my opinion, we will be flooded by a large number of claims of similar character.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to appropriate \$2,000 to pay Clarence L. Reames for extra and special services performed by him while United States district attorney at Portland, Oreg., in the prosecution of certain cases in the northern district of California and in the western district of

Washington, pursuant to the request of the Attorney General, during the years 1916 and 1917.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KRISTINA FURJAK.

The bill (S. 4991) for the relief of Kristina Furjak was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Kristina Furjak \$495, being the amount deposited with the Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island for safe-keeping pending determination of her right to enter the United States, said sum having disappeared from the safe and all efforts made to determine the responsibility for the loss having proved unsuccessful.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM E. LEWIS.

The bill (S. 4992) for the relief of William E. Lewis was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. I ask that the bill be passed over.

Mr. SPENCER. Mr. President, I should like to say a word to the Senator from Utah about the bill, for I am sure the Senator does not understand it. The bill came to us from the Department of Labor. The circumstances are as follows: The claimant had been detained by the immigration authorities and had been required by them to deposit a thousand-dollar bond. He deposited Liberty bonds of that value. A Government employee stole the bonds, and when the claimant was released the bonds which he had deposited could not be returned to him. The Department of Labor came to the committee, recited the facts, and admitted that the bonds were taken by an agent of the Government. In view of the circumstances the committee unanimously reported the bill, feeling that common honesty dictated that the man's loss should be made good.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator what steps the Government takes to protect itself from the dishonesty of its employees? It seems to me it ought to require a bond of those who become custodians of funds which are taken from immigrants.

Mr. SPENCER. I should think so.

Mr. KING. Can the Senator advise us whether the Government takes any steps for its own protection?

Mr. SPENCER. I should think so; but, of course, when the Government requires a man to make a deposit and he makes the deposit, which may represent all that he has in the world, and then when the charge against him is dismissed, and he applies for the return of his money, the Government says, "We are very sorry, but we can not return you the money," it is a case where there is a clear legal liability on the part of the Government. I quite agree with the Senator that the Government might well bond every one of its officials, but in this case that was not done, and the man whose money was lost was a poor man.

Mr. KING. Can the Senator advise us what steps the Government took to locate the criminal and to have him punished or to receive financial redress?

Mr. SPENCER. The man who took the money was arrested and was indicted, but the last I heard of the case he had not been tried. He was, I repeat, under indictment, and undoubtedly will go to the penitentiary for the theft. There were two cases of similar character, and the same man was guilty in both instances.

Mr. KING. Can the Senator advise us whether or not the Department of Labor requires those who are custodians of funds of this character to give a bond?

Mr. SPENCER. They did not do so in this case. The employee who took the money was not under bond.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator that the claim ought to be paid by the Government; and yet this is a very loose way of doing business. If the law does not compel the Department of Labor to bond its employees who are charged with fiduciary duties of this character, a statute should be enacted to require it. I withdraw the objection.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I do not rise to object to the bill, but I will suggest to the Senator that the bill ought to provide that the man be reimbursed by giving him a Liberty bond of a thousand dollars. We could buy such a bond for about \$900; but if the man is paid cash he will be a hundred dollars better off, because of the fact that the Government of the United States took his bond and lost it, than he would be if a Liberty bond of like denomination were returned to him.

Mr. SPENCER. I see the Senator's point; there would be an advantage to the man whose bond was lost. I have no objection to having the bill amended so as to provide for the return to him of a bond similar to that which was lost.

Mr. SMOOT. Everybody would like to have his bonds stolen if he could get par for them.

Mr. SPENCER. The man is entitled to nothing more than the return of a bond of similar par value.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. What was the date of the incident?

Mr. SMOOT. The incident occurred in January, 1920, at which time the bonds were even a little lower than they are to-day.

Mr. SPENCER. It is very simple to suggest a word that will make the amendment.

Mr. SMOOT. Will the Secretary proceed with the next bill? Then we can recur to this one when the Senator has prepared his amendment.

Mr. SPENCER subsequently said: Mr. President, I have prepared an amendment to Senate bill 4992 which perhaps will meet the objection which was made. I send it to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 4992) for the relief of William E. Lewis, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to William E. Lewis, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,106.25, representing loss of Liberty bonds, fourth issue, having a face value of \$1,000, plus accrued interest of \$106.25, said bonds having been stolen by an employee of the Immigration Service.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri proposes an amendment, which will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. After the word "directed," on line 4, it is proposed to strike out the remainder of the bill and in lieu thereof to insert:

Out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to purchase a Liberty bond of the fourth issue of the face value of \$1,000 and to deliver the same, together with \$106.25 interest thereon, to William E. Lewis, in place of a bond of similar value belonging to said William E. Lewis, and which was stolen by an employee of the Immigration Service.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATION'S.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I was wondering whether there would be any objection on the part of the Senate to my moving at this time to take up the fortifications appropriation bill and pass it to-night?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I hope the Senator will allow the calendar to be completed.

Mr. SMOOT. If there is any objection, I shall not insist on it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I say that not because I have any interest in any of the rest of the bills, but because I think this may be the last chance to consider the calendar, and I think every Senator ought to have a chance to have his bills considered.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I recognize that. I do not think it would take 15 minutes to dispose of the fortifications bill, however.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next bill on the calendar.

SAMUEL H. DOLBEAR.

The bill (S. 4694) for the relief of Samuel H. Dolbear was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a warrant for \$2,845.37 to Samuel H. Dolbear, payable from the appropriation made by section 5 of the act entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1919 (40 Stat. L., p. 1274), and in settlement of the award for the above amount made to said Dolbear by the Secretary of the Interior May 18, 1920.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like some explanation about that bill.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I have looked for the report, but there does not seem to have been any report made; but, according to the very terms of the bill, this is in accordance with an award made to this man under a certain act of Congress.

Mr. KING. I caught just a few words of the bill. My attention was distracted by a conversation with another Senator. May I inquire of the Senator if this is not a bill to pay for alleged damages because of the increase in prices after the contract was let?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I can not say. It simply says:

Payable from the appropriation made by section 5 of the act entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1919, and in settlement of the award for the above amount made to said Dolbear by the Secretary of the Interior May 18, 1920.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, that bill had very careful consideration by the Committee on Mines and Mining, and I am able to give the Senator the information which he seeks with respect to the matter. It aroused the inquiry of every member of the committee; but the facts are substantially these:

This man Mr. Dolbear made a claim under the act referred to for losses sustained in mining operations conducted, as he claimed and established before the commission, upon the request of the Bureau of Mines or other officers of the Government. A certain amount was awarded to him, for which a warrant was issued. He asked for a rehearing of the cause, insisting that he was entitled to an amount greater than that awarded to him by the amount claimed here in the bill reported by the committee. The commission heard his claim with respect to that matter, and he satisfied them that they were wrong in rejecting that portion of his claim upon the original hearing, and they amended their order by making the award in this amount. The Comptroller of the Treasury, however, construed the act to operate so as to prevent him from making more than the one payment on the claim; and this act is intended to give Mr. Dolbear the benefit of the award that was made to him by the commission upon a rehearing of his claim.

Mr. KING. Under what act is the claim made?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. It is the act which was under consideration here a while ago in connection with the bill introduced by the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. ROBINSON).

Mr. SMOOT. I will ask the Senator if a favorable report was made upon this matter by the department? No report was made when the bill was sent to the Senate, or, at least, it is not in my file.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. My recollection is that a report came from the Secretary of the Interior reciting the facts as I have given them to the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. There ought to be a report with the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PASQUALE DOLCE.

The bill (H. R. 7573) authorizing payment of compensation to Pasquale Dolce for personal injuries, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to Pasquale Dolce the sum of \$1,716 as full compensation for injuries received on May 19, 1919, at Buffalo, N. Y., when he was struck by a truck operated by the United States Army.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I want to see what the Secretary of War says about this matter. He says he believes this man is entitled to reasonable damages for this injury, together with reimbursement for all expenses incurred by him. I have no objection to the consideration of the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill (H. R. 15935) making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JONES of Washington. That bill has been temporarily laid aside.

SITE FOR POST-OFFICE BUILDING, SPRING VALLEY, ILL.

The bill (H. R. 2328) relating to the title to land to be acquired as a site for a post-office building at Spring Valley, Ill., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, in the acquisition, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of a suitable site for a post office at Spring Valley, Ill., pursuant to authority granted by the public building act approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 62d Cong., 3d sess., p. 877), to accept title to land, reserving or excepting all ores or minerals on or in such lands, with the rights of mining the same.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, is that a proper restriction in the case of a piece of land on which a post-office building is to be constructed?

Mr. FERNALD. Mr. President, it appears from the information the committee received that all conveyances of real estate

in that locality reserve the mining rights in the underlying ores and minerals, and of course the department can not accept the land with such a restriction without specific authority from Congress. This is a bill of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN].

Mr. SMOOT. I have not any objection to the consideration of the bill. I simply thought the restriction was a very unusual one and that if we are going to build a post-office on the ground the Government should not reserve the mineral in the ground to itself, but I have no objection.

Mr. FERNALD. I understand that all the conveyances in that locality have the same restrictions.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CENSUS OF PERSONS IN ARMY AND NAVY.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 251) to authorize payment to members of the Army and Navy who were employed as enumerators during the Fourteenth Decennial Census to take the census of persons in the Army and Navy was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Whereas it appears that in making an enumeration of persons in the Army and Navy for the Fourteenth Decennial Census, in the judgment of the Director of the Census it was impracticable to do otherwise than, with the official sanction of the Army and Navy, employ officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy as enumerators, and that such officers and enlisted men were duly employed to make the enumeration and were promised compensation at the rate of 3 cents for each person enumerated; and

Whereas the vouchers for such compensation have been disallowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department on the ground that payment thereof was unwarranted; and

Whereas it further appears that in the judgment of the Director of the Census the census of the military and naval forces was taken more accurately by reason of the assurance of compensation to such enumerators than if it had been taken under orders of the War Department: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the appointment of such enumerators be, and the same is hereby, validated and that the moneys appropriated for the Fourteenth Decennial Census are hereby made available for the payment of their services as such enumerators.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I shall be glad to hear the explanation of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SUTHERLAND] of this joint resolution. I suggest to him the question of whether he approves of the precedent of double pay; and if we pay these persons who are with the Government, may we not be called upon to pay various other individuals?

The Senator knows that very frequently in the Army officers, as well as privates, do considerable work. Officers engaged in work upon rivers and harbors will want additional pay for the services which they perform as experts, as technicians, and as engineers, in addition to the salaries which they receive from the Government of the United States.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I will say, with regard to this measure, that when the census enumeration was about to begin, the matter of enumerating the persons in the Military and Naval Establishments was taken up, and it was found desirable to employ soldiers and sailors for that purpose. After consideration by those in charge on both sides—those in the Army and those in charge of the enumeration—it was felt that they would get a much better enumeration if they were allowed to employ these people and pay them a reasonable amount per name, just as they do in the case of the regular enumerators.

The legal authorities of the Government were consulted informally and decided that it could be done. However, when the vouchers were presented the Comptroller of the Treasury held that the vouchers could not be paid.

It has been recommended by the Director of the Census, and by others interested, that this amount—which does not require an additional appropriation, and which is comparatively small, involving, I believe, about \$5,000 in all—be paid to these men. They are paid at the rate of 3 cents per name for making this enumeration, and the census of these establishments has been very accurately taken over a large area of ground; and as these men are very poorly paid for that class of work, it was deemed only fair that they should have this small additional compensation. It amounts to very little in any case, and in the aggregate it only amounts to \$5,000.

I hope no objection will be raised, and that the joint resolution may be allowed to pass.

Mr. KING. I shall not object to the consideration of the joint resolution, but I do want to invite the attention of the Senate to what I conceive to be a very bad precedent.

We have discovered repeatedly within the past few months that employees of the Government are not satisfied with the compensation received under stipulated law and seek employment in other branches of the Government and get double salaries. A short time ago we were discussing the nitrate bill, and it appeared there that salaries were to be paid to officers of the Government for work which they did in connection with the

construction and operation of the nitrate plant—a policy which is absolutely vicious—and we are now giving our stamp of approval to a policy which says that employees of the Government may be employed in other branches and receive double compensation. If the compensation which they have in their original employment is inadequate, let us give them an adequate compensation; but to pay double compensation seems to me to be a very bad precedent.

I would object to this bill if it were for only 1 cent just as quickly as I would if it were for \$5,000, because of the principle and because of the bad precedent which the bill would establish.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah object?

Mr. KING. No. If the Senate desires to pass it, I shall vote no, as I have been compelled to vote upon a number of bills.

Mr. SMOOT. May I ask the Senator from West Virginia if there is a favorable report upon the bill from the department? There is no report with my file of bills on the calendar.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The committee did not make a report. I have in my hand, however, a report which was made by the House committee. In order to save printing, I did not have a printed report made.

Mr. SMOOT. This is a Senate joint resolution, not a House joint resolution.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The same joint resolution was introduced in the House. They reported a House joint resolution similar to this.

Mr. SMOOT. Has that joint resolution passed the House?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I think not. A report accompanied it.

Mr. SMOOT. What does that report show as to the Census Bureau or the department approving the bill?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Here is a letter from the Director of the Census to the Secretary of Commerce, dated November 18, 1920, in which he said:

When arrangements were being made to take the census of persons in the military and naval service it was absolutely necessary to employ officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy as enumerators, and compensation at the rate of 3 cents for each person enumerated was promised. This arrangement was made after informally consulting some of the legal officials of the department. Upon receipt of the vouchers, however, it developed that it was necessary for the disbursing clerk to refer the matter to the Comptroller of the Treasury for a decision as to whether payment could be legally made. The comptroller, in a decision under date of July 19, 1920, decided that payment of the vouchers in question was not authorized.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator need not read any further.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. This compensation was promised these men before they undertook the work, and presumably with authority, and it is to carry out that promise that this authority is now asked. They found it was not authorized by law. It takes no additional money from the Treasury.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER.

The bill (H. R. 12396) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion, and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea," approved March 4, 1915, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 10311) to further amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, as amended by the act approved March 3, 1913, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

LOUISA FROW.

The bill (S. 3129) for the relief of Louisa Frow was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on line 8, to strike out "\$10,000" and to insert "\$1,200," so as to read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Louisa Frow, widow of John Frow, who was killed as the result of an accident caused by a United States Navy seaplane, the sum of \$1,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GRIFFITH L. JOHNSON.

The bill (S. 4637) for the relief of Griffith L. Johnson was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, before the bill is disposed of, I should like to make a little explanation of it.

It covers an item of expense for stenographic work, a report made by Mr. Johnson at the request of the Secretary of War of hearings before the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee. The Secretary of War employed him, expecting to pay him from funds under the control of the Secretary of War, but when he approved the bill the Comptroller of the Treasury refused to pay it upon the ground that it was not a legal claim against that particular appropriation. This left Mr. Johnson high and dry, without compensation for the service which he had rendered at the request of an officer of the Government. His only avenue of relief is through an appropriation made by Congress. The committee felt that it was a very just and meritorious claim, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill.

Mr. SMOOT. As I remember this claim, the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate paid Mr. Johnson for all the work done by him authorized in the resolution giving the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds authority to employ a stenographer. This claim is simply for putting in a carbon copy and furnishing it to the Secretary of War. We paid him for a number of carbon copies besides. The committee thought that the amount that was paid to Mr. Johnson was ample, and it is for that reason, Mr. President, that I ask that this go over now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

PHILIP S. EVEREST.

The bill (S. 2838) for the relief of Philip S. Everest was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$300, and that the same be paid to Philip S. Everest, superintendent and special disbursing agent Bad River (Wia) Indian Reservation, in full compensation on account of money expended by him for the benefit of an Indian allottee upon said reservation whose allotment had been erroneously located by said agent through misinformation given to him as to the location of a reservation corner.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PERRY E. BORCHERS.

The bill (H. R. 646) for the relief of Perry E. Borchers because of losses suffered, due to destruction of property and termination of contract for services because of smallpox, while in the employ of the Navy Department in Cuba, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay Perry E. Borchers, of Tadmor, Ohio, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$346.45, the amount of loss sustained due to the destruction of his personal property while in quarantine and to the loss of his position through termination, by the Navy Department, of his contract for services as superintendent of construction at the United States naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Mr. KING. I would like to inquire upon what theory the Government of the United States ought to pay a man because he lost his job.

Mr. SPENCER. He is getting nothing because he lost his job. This man was employed for a year, went down to his station in Cuba, was attacked by smallpox, was kept in the hospital for a number of weeks, and was then discharged. He made a claim for his salary, but it was not allowed. The Government took all his belongings, his personal property, his clothes, and, to avoid the danger of contagion, burned them up. This is for the value of his personal property and clothes which were consumed.

Mr. KING. Will the Senator explain the purpose for which he was sent to Cuba, and by whom?

Mr. SPENCER. He was sent there in connection with a construction matter. He was superintendent of construction of the United States naval station. I doubt if there is any legal liability, but the Government burned up everything this man had for fear of contagion, and the committee thought that, so far as his personal belongings were concerned, it was perfectly fair that he should be reimbursed.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. JOSEPH C. AKIN.

The bill (H. R. 1035) for the relief of the widow of Joseph C. Akin was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Joseph C. Akin, of Dolores,

Montezuma County, Colo., widow of Joseph C. Akin, who, while in the discharge of his duty as a deputy United States marshal, was killed by a band of renegade Ute Indians while he was attempting to arrest one Tse-Ne-Gat, a Ute Indian charged with murder, on the 21st day of February, 1915, the sum of \$1,195, on account of the murder of her said husband while in the regular discharge of his duties in the service of the Government of the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HERMAN W. SCHALLERT.

The bill (H. R. 6414) for the relief of Herman W. Schallert, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$642.90 to Herman W. Schallert to reimburse him for stamps stolen from the post office at Chaseburg, Wis., on April 23, 1915, while said Schallert was the postmaster of said place.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SCHOONER "WILLIAM H. SUMNER."

The bill (H. R. 8647) for the relief of the owners of the American schooner *William H. Sumner* was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to William C. Reid, managing owner, and other owners of the American schooner *William H. Sumner*, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,354.57, to reimburse said owners of the American schooner *William H. Sumner* for damages suffered by their vessel as a result of a collision with the U. S. S. *North Dakota* off of Cape Henry, Va., on November 21, 1914.

Mr. KING. May I inquire of the Senator from Missouri whether this claim has been before the Court of Claims?

Mr. SPENCER. I think not. We acted on it in view of this sentence from the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy reported to the committee:

That the responsibility for the collision and the resulting damages to the *William H. Sumner* rested with the U. S. S. *North Dakota*, and the claim of the owners of the *Sumner* in the sum of \$2,354.57 is reasonable and just, and should be paid.

Acting on that report of the Secretary of the Navy, we recommended that the claim be paid.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAPT. E. V. DICKSON.

The bill (H. R. 9840) for the relief of Capt. E. V. Dickson was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Capt. E. V. Dickson, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment United States Infantry, the sum of \$474.80, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to reimburse the said Capt. E. V. Dickson for the sum of \$474.80, United States currency, which was stolen from the said Capt. E. V. Dickson, without fault or neglect on his part, while he was captain, One hundred thirty-second United States Infantry, and acting disbursing officer at St. Maurice, France, and which said sum the said E. V. Dickson has since paid into the Treasury of the United States in discharge of his liability as such disbursing officer.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RESERVE AND NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

The bill (S. 4894) to provide longevity pay for reserve officers and National Guard officers serving under orders of the War Department was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION LANDS, MONT.

The bill (H. R. 13225), providing for the allotment of lands within the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert:

That within one year from the date of approval of this act the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a commission of three persons, two of whom shall be members of the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of Indians and one member an employee of the Interior Department, who shall cause to be prepared, in such manner as they may deem advisable, a complete and final roll, to contain the names of all Indians ascertained to have rights on the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. Immediately upon the approval of the said roll which shall be the conclusive and final evidence of the right of any Indian of the reservation to an allotment of land, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to allot pro rata, under rules and regulations and in such areas and classes of lands as may be prescribed by him, among such enrolled Indians all the unreserved and otherwise undisposed-of lands on the Fort Belknap Reservation, which trust patents shall be issued in the names of the said allottees: *Provided further*, That any names found to be on the said roll fraudulently may be stricken therefrom by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the

approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at any time within one year from the approval thereof, after giving all persons interested a full opportunity to be heard; and the fraudulent allotment shall be canceled and the lands thereof be subject to disposal under the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That the land allotted hereunder shall be subject to any tribal leases existing at the date of approval of the said allotments.

Notwithstanding the death of any person duly enrolled as herein provided, allotment shall be made in his or her name as though living, the land embraced in such allotment to pass by descent to the legal heirs of the decedent and be subject to disposition as in the case of lands of other allottees passing upon their death.

Sec. 2. That upon the issuance of the trust patents provided for herein the Indians thus allotted are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, and the allottees shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State in which they may reside.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to reserve from allotment lands valuable for the development of water power and such reasonable areas as may be needed for Indian agency, school, religious, cemetery, and administrative purposes, to remain reserved as long as needed, and as long as agency, school, and religious institutions are maintained thereon for the benefit of said Indians. Should any such lands be abandoned said lands so abandoned shall revert to the tribe and become available for allotment or other disposition, and the said Secretary is hereby directed to reserve for park purposes an area not to exceed 640 acres, embracing Mission Canyon in the Little Rockies, and an area not to exceed 160 acres within which is the Snake Butte Spring, and an area not to exceed 40 acres at the head of Big Warm Creek as a site for a sanatorium for the benefit of said tribes of Indians: *Provided*, That a patent in fee simple for not exceeding 10 acres may be issued to the duly authorized missionary board or other proper authority of any religious organization heretofore engaged in mission or school work on land reservation for such lands thereon (not included in any town site provided for herein) as have heretofore been set apart to such organization and are now used for mission or school purposes, or which any such organization has heretofore made application to have set apart for such purposes: *Provided, however*, That patent having been heretofore issued for 320 acres to St. Paul's Catholic Mission, it shall not be entitled to receive more than 2½ acres additional under this act.

Sec. 4. That prior to the allotments being made as authorized herein the Secretary of the Interior shall cause an examination to be made by experts of the Geological Survey of all lands of the reservation for the purpose of determining the mineral character thereof; but the surface of any such lands found to be mineral shall be subject to allotment as herein provided, but such mineral shall remain tribal property: *Provided*, That such coal as may be required for use in connection with the construction and maintenance of the irrigation projects may be reserved for that purpose: *Provided further*, That lands valuable for timber shall remain tribal property, and any member of the tribes having rights in the said reservation may cut and take away from such lands such timber as he may require for fuel, fencing, or for building.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to reserve and set aside for town-site purposes not more than 80 acres at the present settlement of Lodge Pole, and not to exceed 80 acres at such other locations as he may deem necessary, and to lay out, survey, and plat said tracts into blocks, lots, streets, alleys, parks, and school sites: *Provided*, That the area reserved for parks and school sites shall not exceed 10 acres in any one town site; and patents shall be issued for such lands to the municipality legally charged with the care and custody of the lands hereby set aside for such purposes. That such town sites shall be appraised and disposed of as provided in section 2381 of the United States Revised Statutes: *Provided further*, That any person who, at the date when the appraisers commence their work upon the land, shall be an actual resident upon any one such lot and the owner of substantial and permanent improvements thereon, and who shall maintain his or her residence and improvements on such lot to the date of his or her application to enter, shall be entitled to enter, at any time prior to the day fixed for the public sale and at the appraised value thereof, such lot and any two additional lots of which he or she may also be in possession and upon which he or she may have substantial and permanent improvements: *And provided further*, That before making entry of any such lot or lots the applicant shall make proof, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the land district in which the land lies, of such residence, possession, and ownership of improvements, under such regulations as to time, notice, manner, and character of proofs as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That in making their appraisal of the lots so surveyed, it shall be the duty of the appraisers to ascertain the names of the residents upon and occupants of any such lots, the character and extent of the improvements thereon, and the name of the reputed owner thereof, and to report their findings in connection with their report of appraisal, which report of findings shall be taken as prima facie evidence of the facts therein set out. All such lots not so entered prior to the day fixed for the public sale shall be offered at public auction, in their regular order, with the other unimproved and unoccupied lots. That no lot shall be sold for less than \$10: *And provided further*, That said lots, when surveyed, shall approximate 50 by 150 feet in size.

Sec. 6. That the construction of projects for the irrigation of the irrigable lands shall be undertaken as the needs of the Indians shall require, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, and there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for preliminary investigations and surveys to determine the needs of the Indians and for the commencement of such work as may be advisable at this time: *Provided*, That the cost of all such projects on this reservation, including the Milk River Irrigation project, shall be assessed against the lands irrigable under the respective projects in the proportion that each acre of irrigable lands bears to the whole area of irrigable lands under each project, and such assessments shall be reimbursed to the United States and to the tribal fund in such proportion as contributions shall have been made therefrom in not less than 20 annual payments under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, who may fix such operation and maintenance charges which shall be paid as he may direct: *Provided further*, That the provisions of the act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., p. 277), requiring reimbursement of the cost of the Milk River project from Indian funds, and any other acts or parts thereof in conflict with this proviso is hereby repealed. Unless otherwise paid, these latter charges may be paid from or made a charge upon his individual share of the tribal fund when said fund is available for distribution; and if any allottee shall receive

patent in fee to his allotment before the amount so charged against his land has been paid, such unpaid amount shall become and be a lien upon his allotment, of which a record shall be kept in the office of the superintendent of the reservation at the agency; and should any Indian sell any part of his allotment, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the amount of such unpaid charges against the land so sold shall remain a first lien thereon, and may be enforced by the Secretary of the Interior by foreclosure as a mortgage. All expenditures for irrigation work on the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., heretofore or hereafter made are hereby declared to be reimbursable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe and shall constitute a lien against the land benefited, regardless of ownership, and including all lands which have heretofore been sold or patented. All patents or other instruments of conveyance hereafter issued for lands under any irrigation project on the said Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, whether to individual Indians or to purchasers of Indian land, shall recite a lien for repayment of the irrigation charges, if any, remaining unpaid at the time of issuance of such patent or other instrument of conveyance, and such lien may be enforced or, upon payment of the delinquent charges, may be released by the Secretary of the Interior. In the case of lands under any project purchased in the bona fide belief on the part of the purchaser that by his purchase he acquired a right to have water from the project for the irrigation of the land purchased by him in the same manner as the Indian owner, the Secretary may, after notice to the Indians interested, determine the value of the land at the time of the purchase from the Indian, and give to the purchaser or his assigns credit on the charge for construction against the land to the amount of the difference between the price paid and the value as so determined, and shall withhold for the benefit of the tribe from the Indian or Indians of whom the purchase was made an equal amount from any funds which may be due or distributable to them hereunder. Delivery of water to such land may be refused, within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, until all dues are paid: *Provided*, That no right to water or to the use of any irrigation ditch or other structure on said reservation shall vest until the owner of the land to be irrigated shall comply with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and he is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be deemed reasonable and proper for making effective the foregoing provisions: *Provided, however*, That in no case shall any allottee be required to pay either construction, operation, or maintenance charges for such irrigation privileges, or any of them, until water has been actually delivered to his allotment.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to deprive any of said Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation of the use of water appropriated and used by them for domestic purposes or for the necessary irrigation of their lands, or lands claimed and occupied or used by them, or any ditches, dams, flumes, or reservoirs constructed and used by them in the appropriation and use of said water. No Indian shall acquire any priority of right to any of the waters of said reservation as against any other Indian by priority of appropriation to an extent greater than the water necessary to the irrigation of 40 acres.

Every person entitled to allotment on the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation shall before patent is issued designate as a homestead 40 acres of irrigable land or 320 acres of nonirrigable land, already allotted or to be allotted hereunder, which homestead shall remain inalienable during the lifetime of the allottee or the minority of his or her heirs. Designations for minors shall be made by their natural guardians, and in the event that any Indian shall fail to make such designation the Secretary of the Interior shall select for him a homestead, and all patents for such homestead shall recite that they are such.

Any and all minerals, including oil, gas, and lands valuable for the development of water power, granted or to be allotted hereunder, are set aside as tribal property, and such land may be leased or mining permits granted upon the request of the tribal council under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, but no lease shall be made for a longer period than 10 years, but the lessees shall have the right to renewal thereof for a further period of 10 years upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided, however*, That until the same shall be leased any Indian being the head of a family and having rights on the said reservation may take coal from any of the lands within the same for his own domestic use: *And provided further*, That at the expiration of 50 years from the date of approval of this act the coal, oil, gas, or other mineral deposits upon or beneath the surface of said allotted or granted lands shall become the property of the individual allottee or his heirs, but the right is reserved to Congress to extend the period within which such reserved tribal rights shall expire.

SEC. 7. That sections 16 and 36 of each township, except such lands in lieu of which thereof as the State has heretofore received indemnity under existing laws, are hereby granted to the State of Montana for school purposes: *Provided, however*, That for any lands thereof lost to the State by allotment, withdrawal, or otherwise under the provisions of this act, the State may through its proper officers select as indemnity other unoccupied unreserved nonmineral and nonirrigable lands within such reservation, not exceeding two sections in any one township: *Provided further*, That all such selections by the State must be completed within one year after the approval of this act, and be made with the view to preventing any final conflict between the claims of the State and the allotments and withdrawals provided for herein: *And provided further*, That the United States shall pay to the Indians of the reservation the sum of \$5 an acre for the lands thus granted to the State: *And provided further*, That all the children, being descendants of Indians entitled to rights on said reservation, shall be permitted to attend the public schools of said State on the same condition as the children of white citizens of said State.

SEC. 8. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$170,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay for the lands granted to the State of Montana; and there is hereby appropriated the further sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be required, to be immediately available, to be used in paying the expenses of making the roll, classifications, and allotments hereunder, and such further allotment surveys as are necessary, and in defraying the expenses of the survey, appraisal, and sales of the town sites provided for, the said \$50,000 to be reimbursable from the proceeds of the town-site sales or from other tribal funds available or that may become available for such purpose.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. There is one amendment, Mr. President, on page 20, in the committee amendment, further to safeguard the rights of the Indians, that I wish to offer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will report the amendment to the amendment.

The READING CLERK. On page 20, line 24, strike out the word "such," after the word "except," and after the word "which," in the same line, strike out the words "thereof as," and insert, in line 24, after the word "township":

Being nonirrigable and not occupied nor heretofore selected for allotment by any Indian.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I move that the Senate request a conference with the House on the bill and amendment, and that the Chair appoint the conferees.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. CURTIS, Mr. GRONNA, and Mr. WALSH of Montana conferees on the part of the Senate.

CEDAR ROAD, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (S. 5023) to provide for the closing of Cedar Road between Quincy Street and Shepherd Street NW., in the District of Columbia, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the commissioners are hereby authorized to close Cedar Road between Quincy Street and Shepherd Street NW., in the District of Columbia.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXPERIMENT VINEYARDS IN CALIFORNIA.

The bill (H. R. 13402) for the purchase of land occupied by experiment vineyards near Fresno and Oakville, Calif., was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let the bill go over.

Mr. PHELAN. Will the Senator withhold his objection a moment?

Mr. SMOOT. I will.

Mr. PHELAN. I understand the matter came up yesterday during my absence in the form of an amendment to the Agricultural appropriation bill. The matter has been before the Senate during the last two sessions of Congress. It comes from the Agricultural Department and nowhere else. It seems that there are two pieces of land whose purchase is contemplated and not provided for. This is a mere recommendation that they be purchased, so that the Secretary of Agriculture can negotiate. There are no less than 600 varieties of grapes and, according to report I have before me, this is the most valuable vineyard property in the world. In this connection the committee report states as follows:

These experiment vineyards now contain approximately 700 varieties of grape stocks collected from all the vine-growing regions of the world. They constitute the largest and most valuable collection of grape varieties now known to exist. Their value for experimental and scientific purposes can not readily be estimated.

By reason of the adoption and enforcement of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution, the owners of these lands are going out of the business of producing wine grapes and are subdividing their properties and selling them in small tracts. Unless these experiment vineyards are purchased by the United States, the work of 15 years of experimentation by the Department of Agriculture and these valuable collections of grape varieties from all over the world will become a total loss.

The committee is of the opinion that it would be false economy to fail to make the necessary appropriation to acquire these properties, and that, with their acquisition, the work of the department during the past 15 years will be preserved for the benefit of the grape growers of the country and the department will be enabled to carry on experiments for the purpose of developing new uses of wine grapes and discovering new products into which wine grapes can be manufactured, thus probably saving a great industry now threatened with destruction.

Thus it will be seen that if the provision is not made the United States will lose a very valuable experiment station which can not be reproduced, as this represents the work of the Department of Agriculture for 15 years. The bill provides simply that the Secretary of Agriculture shall negotiate for the purchase of the two pieces of land, one in Fresno County and the other in Napa County, 20 acres in each piece, as I remember, for \$15,000 each. The department is emphatic in the belief that the 600 varieties of grapes collected over a period of 15 years are an invaluable possession to the Government, and that the property will be lost unless such provision is made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Would it not be unconstitutional for the Government to go into the vineyard business?

Mr. PHELAN. That is one reason why vineyard property is very valuable now to the producers of the country. Not being allowed to use the vines for the purpose of producing grapes from which to make wine, the department by these experimental stations shows how the vicious wine grape may be turned into the innocent and wholesome raisin grape, the currant grape, or table grape. Without the assistance of these experimental vineyards a great injustice will be done. I submit that the United States owes something to the vineyard interests of the country, having destroyed the wine-making business.

Mr. SMOOT. Would not the grape growers of California like to have it destroyed again in the same way that the Government destroyed it with prohibition? I think that grapes are now bringing about three times what they did before prohibition was in force.

Mr. PHELAN. I should be glad to believe that that condition will continue.

Mr. SMOOT. Does not the Senator think it will continue?

Mr. PHELAN. I do not know what the new administration will do with respect to the enforcement of the law as to the domestic use of grapes in the manufacture of wine on the premises. That is really the reason, as the Senator knows, why high prices prevail, because there are not enough deputies to go into each residence and arrest the housewife for making good potable wine.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course, the Senator knows that grapes are taken by everybody who wants to make wine, and that wine is made in perhaps 60 per cent of the homes in California, and not only in California but in most of the Western States. Therefore grapes have advanced in price at least three times what they were before prohibition was in force. I thought that was a very splendid way for the grape grower to be destroyed, when he was enabled to receive higher prices than he ever did before. I thought it brought prosperity to California, a fact which I was delighted to learn.

Mr. PHELAN. I am sorry that the prosperity is predicated upon such a basis. It may not last long.

Mr. SMOOT. Several years ago, when I was listening to the Senator from California plead for the grape growers of California and state that if prohibition was put into force every one of them would be ruined financially, it really touched my heart, and I thought perhaps that would be the result. But when I was in California last August and September I learned from my grape-growing friends there that they were never so prosperous in all their raising of grapes as they have been since prohibition went into effect.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SMOOT. It seems to me that \$750 an acre for land is a pretty high price. Does the department recommend this, may I ask the Senator? I see the report that is made here, but I do not observe any recommendation from the department.

Mr. PHELAN. The department has recommended it in letters. I have one here, dated February 18—as late as that—signed by Mr. Corbett, the horticulturist in charge, who warns against the dangers of phylloxera unless the experimental work is maintained.

Mr. SMOOT. I understood the Senator to say that this is only an authorization. It is not for the purchase, I understand.

Mr. PHELAN. Let me read the bill. It is very brief. It provides—

That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase and acquire the lands occupied by the department's experiment vineyards near Fresno and Oakville, Calif., now maintained under contracts with the owners of said lands: *Provided*, That the land purchased for the Fresno vineyard shall not exceed 20 acres, at a cost not to exceed \$12,000, and for the Oakville vineyard not to exceed 20 acres, at a cost not to exceed \$15,000.

The bill has been passed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that if we authorize the purchase we will have to pay for it. We can not get out of that situation.

Mr. PHELAN. It does not require any appropriation this year.

Mr. SMOOT. That is true, if we do not purchase the land, but we will have to appropriate the money for it if we purchase the land, and we might as well know that now.

Mr. PHELAN. I can assure the Senator that it is a departmental measure, and that they desire exceedingly that the transaction be consummated.

Mr. SMOOT. I shall not object. I think it perfectly useless, though.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase and acquire the lands occupied by the department's experiment vineyards near Fresno and Oakville, Calif., now maintained under contracts with the owners of said lands: *Provided*, That the land purchased for the Fresno vineyard shall not exceed 20 acres at a cost not to exceed \$12,000 and for the Oakville vineyard not to exceed 20 acres at a cost not to exceed \$15,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED OVER.

The bill (H. R. 15943) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

PAYMENTS DUE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I have not been here all the afternoon and I should like to know what was done with Calendar No. 693, the bill (S. 4898) to amend the transportation act, 1920. It is a bill similar to the House bill that passed the Senate the other day. It ought to be taken from the calendar and indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That action was taken and the bill has been indefinitely postponed.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Very well.

ELIJAH C. PUTMAN.

The bill (S. 663) fixing the term of service of Elijah C. Putman during the Civil War was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS. Let that go over.

Mr. SMOOT. I think it had better go over.

Mr. MYERS. I ask the Senators to withhold their objection a moment until I can make an explanation. I am satisfied that it is a meritorious bill, although I am not the author of the bill. It was referred to me as a subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, and I obtained a favorable report from the committee and reported it to the Senate.

There is a statute of the United States which provides that any soldier of the Civil War, on the Union side, of course, who served 90 days shall have the privilege of making a homestead entry and making proof without registering and complying with some of the other requirements. It is intended as a reward for veterans of the Civil War.

The beneficiary of the bill, Elijah C. Putman, is still living. The records of the War Department show that he enlisted in the Army during the Civil War and served about 85 days.

Mr. SMOOT. Eighty-one days.

Mr. MYERS. His enlisted service appears to be 9 days short, and he was then discharged because his regiment was disbanded, but the evidence shows that he was mustered in quite a number of days before he was formally enrolled, and that he was really with his regiment, mustered in, and serving considerably more than 90 days. The records of the War Department show that while his formal enlistment simply lacks nine days of the time, he was really with the troops and in service.

This is simply to fix his status and give him the privilege of making a homestead entry upon the same terms as if his enlistment record had actually shown 90 days. He was mustered in and served 90 days, and there is no doubt about that. The War Department records show that and the papers with the committee show it. I think the objection should be withdrawn under the circumstances.

Mr. SMOOT. I shall have to object. There are thousands and tens of thousands of similar cases that occurred right at the close of the war. The men were not in any fighting. They did not pass through any real Army service. I will say to the Senator from Montana that no one can charge me with being nig-gardly in any way in taking care of the old soldiers.

Mr. MYERS. Oh, no; I think not.

Mr. SMOOT. But I can not go this far. I must object.

Mr. MYERS. But in this particular case the soldier was discharged before the end of the war. His regiment disbanded before the close of hostilities. Does the Senator say there are thousands of cases where soldiers were mustered in and served and were not enlisted as much as 90 days and yet actually served more than 90 days? I think this is a very exceptional case. Does the Senator still insist on his objection?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes. I must insist.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

The bill (H. R. 13944) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

Mr. McCUMBER. I wish to appeal to the Senator not to object to the present consideration of the bill. It is the only bill that I have on the entire calendar, and it contains many of the names that were in bills which passed the Senate last May. It is the only one of the pension bills that we will have this session. The House Members are very eager to get it back. There are many old men and women who helped to save the country from 1861 to 1865 who are praying for the passage of the bill. Many others will come up at the next session upon which the Senator can express his objection by particularizing against pension bills in general. I hope the Senator will be in the Senate many years yet to exercise that function, but I also hope that he will not object to this particular bill, the last one we have, so that we may get it through and settle these cases that have been before the committee so long. I do not wish to wait here another day until we get through with the next appropriation bill and then move to take it up, because there is plenty of time this evening to finish it. I appeal to the Senator to allow us to go ahead and get the bill through and thus let me give my attention to other matters now before the Finance Committee.

Mr. KING. I have been so generous with the Senator to-day in permitting him to pass a very obnoxious pension bill that he ought not to press my generosity too much, but I will ask the Senator what the bill is and how much it carries and how many items are provided for in the bill?

Mr. McCUMBER. There are possibly 9,500 altogether, but the Senator must remember that we have not passed a pension bill this session at all and scarcely none at the last session. The bill relates solely to those of the Civil War. The bill which we passed this forenoon related to the other wars.

The cases are, for the most part, like the one I will state. I will give one, almost the first case that is on the list, but I do not know that it is the first one. Here was a man who served in the Army for about three years. Then he had a furlough. As he failed to get back within three days after his furlough, he was marked on the records as a deserter. He enlisted again and served six months, or more than six months, in his second enlistment. Of course, he did not get an honorable discharge in his first enlistment. Under a law which we afterwards passed, that six months' service after desertion would cure the desertion charge. The Pension Office seemed to hold that under that law he must have an honorable discharge from his previous service, which is not the law as we construe it. We believe that where he has an honorable discharge from the second enlistment, it cured the two or three days that he was away when he did not get back to the Army service.

We have many cases similar to that. Here is another case, the very first one that comes in the bill:

It was ascertained, however, that the soldier had been married some time prior thereto—in 1878, I think it was, he was married—and that he had never obtained a legal divorce. His first wife obtained a divorce shortly afterwards; but the ruling of the Pension Bureau was that inasmuch as he did not live in Indiana, I think, where the common-law marriages were recognized, this time would have to be counted out, and that his marriage did not begin until after 1905, when he moved back. Consequently those 22 years of married life before the husband died were not to be counted at all, and the widow was to be considered as not having married him until after 1905, and hence could not receive a pension. There are very many cases of that kind that we attempt to cure by special legislation. So I hope the Senator will allow the bill to be considered and passed.

Mr. KING. Most of these cases, I apprehend, as I understand the Senator, are to remove the charge of desertion from individuals and to put them on the pension roll so that they may draw pensions?

Mr. McCUMBER. This was not a case of real desertion. There were a great many soldiers who deserted and then reenlisted in order to get a bounty, often under other names. We have persistently and consistently refused to grant them any relief. These, however, are cases where there was no desertion really intended, but the soldiers did not look as carefully into that matter as they should have done. It did not make much difference to them at that time what their record was, provided they got an honorable discharge finally when they reenlisted. There are many such cases where it was not necessary to go back to get the charge of desertion removed. I state this as representing two classes of cases that are covered by these private pension bills.

Mr. KING. And this is the last such bill for the session?

Mr. McCUMBER. This is the last such bill for the session.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the Senator from North Dakota has stated that there is only a deficit of two billions of dollars

for the new administration to start out with, and I see no reason why we should not create a little further deficit.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 13944) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war, which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Pensions was, at the top of page 2, to strike out:

The name of Richard R. Hill, late private unassigned, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 3, to strike out:

The name of Sarah J. Latta, former widow of John C. Neet, late of Company C, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 11, to strike out:

The name of Joseph S. Morton, late private unassigned, Tenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 19, to strike out:

The name of Mary A. Brace, widow of Charles W. Brace, late of Company F, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 23, to strike out:

The name of Henrietta I. Machenheimer, former widow of James C. Ecker, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 5, to strike out:

The name of Malinda A. Robinson, widow of Thomas Robinson, late of Company I, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 9, to strike out:

The name of Eliza Frederick, former wife of Jacob D. Frederick, late of Company K, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, with no deductions on account of previous erroneous payments of pension.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 17, to strike out:

The name of Magdalena O. Shanks, widow of John R. C. Shanks, late colonel Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 21, to strike out:

The name of Sarah E. Ingham, late nurse, Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 13, to strike out:

The name of Minnie K. Martin, former widow of Charles M. Hackett, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 17, to strike out:

The name of William S. Beachum, late teamster, Quartermaster Department, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 20, to strike out:

The name of Mary Manning, former widow of Alonzo P. Van Epps, alias John Smith, late of Company K, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 5, to strike out:

The name of Julia A. Marcum, daughter of Hiram C. Marcum, late of the United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 6, to strike out:

The name of Samuel C. Whitwam, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 9, to strike out:

The name of Susan Hixson, widow of David Hixson, late of Company D, Seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 17, to strike out:

The name of Jessie A. Haynes, former widow of John S. McIntyre, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 7, to strike out:

The name of Adaline Peak, widow of Albert Peak, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 8, after the words "per month," to strike out "and pay her the soldier's accrued pension," so as to read:

The name of Georgiana Atkinson, widow of Charles R. Atkinson, late of Company C, Ninety-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 8, to strike out:

The name of Martha J. Holden, widow of Richard Holden, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 16, after the words "per month," to insert "such pension to cease upon proof soldier is living," so as to read:

The name of Alice J. Goebel, widow of Christian H. Goebel, late of Company D, Seventy-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, such pension to cease upon proof soldier is living.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 21, to strike out:

The name of Elizabeth Burket, widow of Joseph Burket, late of Company E, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Daniel Burket, helpless and dependent son of said Elizabeth and Joseph Burket, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth Burket, the name of said Daniel Burket shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Elizabeth Burket.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 4, to strike out:

The name of Mary F. Green, former widow of James R. Rice, late of Company B, Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 8, to strike out:

The name of Myra Scranton, former widow of Charles Scranton, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 12, to strike out:

The name of Mary F. Douglas, former widow of George V. Wells, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 18, before the words "per month," to strike out "\$35" and insert "\$30," so as to read:

The name of Mary Benson, widow of Joel Benson, late of Company F, One hundred and eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 21, to strike out:

The name of Carrie E. Brown, widow of Alvan A. Savage, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 13, to strike out:

The name of Samuel S. Coldwell, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 11, to strike out:

The name of Jennie Barker, widow of John Wesley Barker, late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 19, to strike out:

The name of James Wheeler, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 15, to strike out:

The name of Bessie B. Johnson, former widow of John N. Foster, late of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 4, to strike out:

The name of Charles L. Kent, helpless and dependent son of Abraham Kent, late of Company D, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 14, before the words "of Samuel Purviance," to strike out "helpless and dependent daughter," and insert "widow," so as to read:

The name of Lydia Ann Purviance, widow of Samuel Purviance, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth Purviance, helpless and dependent daughter of said Lydia Ann and Samuel Purviance, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Lydia Ann Purviance, the name of said Elizabeth Purviance shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Lydia Ann Purviance.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 22, to strike out:

The name of Mary Muhleder, helpless and dependent daughter of Leonard Muhleder, late of Battery E, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 8, to strike out:

The name of Theresa Bruner, former widow of Harvy Reddick, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 19, to strike out:

The name of Carrie Lourenia Briney, helpless and dependent daughter of Simon F. Briney, late of Company G, One hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 14, before the words "per month" to strike out "\$35" and insert "\$30," so as to read:

The name of Mary L. Sterling, widow of Charles D. Sterling, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-first Regiment, and Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 3, to strike out:

The name of Sarah O. German, former widow of Joseph C. Fry, late of Company A, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 6, before the words "per month," to strike out "\$35" and insert "\$30," so as to read:

The name of Anna Gottwald, widow of Herman Gottwald, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 6, to strike out:

The name of Mary E. Snyder, former widow of Simon A. Snyder, late of Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 24, to strike out:

The name of Philo L. Kelsey, helpless and dependent son of Philo Kelsey, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 4, to strike out:

The name of Ella G. Burt, former widow of Charles F. Grenell, late of Company C, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 8, to strike out:

The name of Ruth Ann Porter, dependent sister of George H. Porter, late of Company D, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 9, to strike out:

The name of Albina Van Meter Pearse, helpless and dependent daughter of John Van Pearse, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 2, to strike out:

The name of George W. Dille, late private unassigned, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 9, after the words "at the rate of," to strike out "\$40" and insert "\$35," so as to read:

The name of Harriet M. O. Williams, widow of John F. Williams, late colonel, Ninth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 10, to strike out:

The name of William Martin, helpless and dependent son of Clay Martin, late of Company B, First Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 18, after the words "at the rate of," to strike out "\$40" and insert "\$35," so as to read:

The name of Rebecca Greenawalt, widow of Jacob W. Greenawalt, late lieutenant colonel One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 4, to strike out:

The name of Clara C. Biernbaumer, former widow of Edward Wilhelm, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 16, to strike out:

The name of Mary C. Brandyberry, widow of Jesse Brandyberry, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 10, to strike out:

The name of Earl Kelley, helpless and dependent son of Jerome Kelley, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 23, to strike out:

The name of Caroline Leasure, widow of William H. Leasure, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 22, to strike out:

The name of Sarah E. Holton, widow of Noble Holton, late of Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 6, after the word "receiving," to strike out "and the soldier's accrued pension," so as to read:

The name of Harriet C. Garber, widow of John H. Garber, late of Company C, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, after line 11, to strike out:

The name of Anna E. Headland, former widow of Jeremiah W. Brinkley, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, after line 4, to strike out:

The name of Rebecca Reinbold, former widow of Peter Getz, late of Company A, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, after line 7, to strike out:

The name of Alice Hingson, widow of Thomas J. Hingson, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, with \$2 per month additional to each of four minor children of soldier whose names are now on pension roll, to date each attains the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, line 21, before the words "per month," to strike out "\$35" and insert "\$30" per month, so as to read:

The name of Eleanor Young, widow of William C. Young, late of Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, after line 17, to strike out:

The name of Laura A. McCormick, widow of James T. McCormick, late of Company C, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment Ohio National Guard, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 13, after the words "per month," to insert "without any deductions for alleged erroneous payments," so as to read:

The name of Margaret T. Rust, widow of Charles A. Rust, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month without any deductions for alleged erroneous payments.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, after line 2, to strike out:

The name of Creighton Bradshaw, helpless and dependent son of Thomas W. Bradshaw, late of Company H, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 8, before the words "per month," to insert "\$35," so as to read:

The name of Josephine Bennett, widow of Alva Bennett, late of Company D, One hundred and seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 12, after the words "at the rate of," to strike out "\$40" and insert "\$35," so as to read:

The name of Lucinda Davis, widow of Reuben A. Davis, late lieutenant colonel Eleventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 13, to strike out:

The name of Norah E. Billstein, widow of Marcus Billstein, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 4, to strike out:

The name of Patient Wilder, widow of Nel Wilder, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, after line 5, to insert:

The name of Jennie Y. Brandon, widow of Isaac M. Brandon, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Second Battalion, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ada Sloan, widow of Robert Sloan, late of Company H, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jeannette A. Harrington, widow of Charles A. Harrington, late unassigned Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Cole, widow of Charles Cole, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Flora A. Winchester, helpless daughter of Alpheus L. Winchester, late of the U. S. S. *Sabine*, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Josephine Nickerson, as widow of Andrew A. Nickerson, late of Companies A and K, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Scrivens, widow of Roland Scrivens, late of Company D, One hundred and seventy-first Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Gilbert Adams, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Jennie Denning, widow of William Denning, late of Company G, Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura Frazier, widow of James Frazier, late of Company K, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mory Mulliken, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him the pension to which he is entitled under existing laws, without any deductions or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Elizabeth Colquitt Marshall, widow of William L. Marshall, late brigadier general, retired, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice Jones, widow of William Jones, late of Company A, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, no further recoveries to be made by the Bureau of Pensions for former erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Allen Laudis, late of Company I, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Harriet J. Bailey, widow of Harrison C. Bailey, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fannie West, widow of William West, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Helen L. Barzee, widow of Charles Barzee, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company K, Second Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Abbie E. Avery, widow of James E. Avery, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Isabella W. Williams, widow of John D. Williams, late of Company G, Second Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minta Green, widow of Thomas Green, late of Company E, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month and pay to her the amount of pension accrued to the soldier at the time of his death.

The name of Harriet M. Powers, former widow of William A. Rousey, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Georgianna Curry, widow of Joseph N. Curry, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Charles F. George, helpless and dependent son of Isaac O. George, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James S. George, helpless and dependent son of Isaac O. George, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Josephine Olson, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel Olson, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a duly appointed guardian.

The name of Emma Colt, widow of Alexander R. Colt, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Finson, widow of Charles H. Finson, late of Company D, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mabel Turton, helpless and dependent daughter of Robert Turton, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Colestock, widow of Jacob H. Colestock, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harrison Bernard Taylor, helpless and dependent son of James F. Taylor, late of Companies A and G, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nancy J. Parker, widow of Joseph Parker, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary M. Roush, widow of Parmenas Roush, late of Company B, Fourth Battalion Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lovina Taylor, widow of John B. Taylor, late of Company I, Thirtieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mattie Rowney, former widow of James Sullivan, late of Company E, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth M. Shears, widow of Albert H. Shears, late ordinary seaman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary B. Preston, widow of Stephen A. Powers, also known as Ambrose Preston, late of Company L, Second Regiment Mas-

sachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie B. Spiker, widow of Joseph F. Spiker, late of Company G, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Wheeler, widow of Calvin R. Wheeler, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Stowell, widow of Henry C. Stowell, late of Company K, Thirty-fourth Regiment, and Company E, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clarissa L. Frye, widow of Otis G. W. Frye, late of Company G, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cleo York, widow of Anderson York, late of Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Leon Springer, helpless and dependent son of John M. Springer, late of Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Angeline O. Hemenway, widow of Stacey Hemenway, late surgeon, Forty-first Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Baillie, widow of Gilbert Baillie, late of Company E, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine T. Keating, helpless and dependent daughter of Edward Keating, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen Sommer, widow of William Sommer, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nannie A. Mann, helpless and dependent daughter of John P. Mann, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment, and first Lieutenant and regimental commissary, Fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Bowman, helpless and dependent son of John A. Bowman, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Hewitt, helpless and dependent daughter of William H. Hewitt, late of Company H, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Linda Bradley, widow of Samuel J. Bradley, late of Company H, Seventy-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth M. Snay, widow of George H. Snay, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Ellen Woodward, widow of Milton Woodward, late of Company I, Thirtieth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company E, One hundred and twenty-first Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Edwin Reader Patterson, helpless and dependent son of Uriah Patterson, late of Company M, Second Regiment, and Company M, Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary J. Smoke, widow of Daniel Smoke, late of Company E, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Malissa Main, widow of Henry B. Main, late of Companies A and F, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary I. Bennett, widow of Nicholas Bennett, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Gibbons, widow of William Gibbons, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Burtie Gibbons, helpless and dependent daughter of said Margaret and William Gibbons, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Margaret Gibbons, the name of Burtie Gibbons shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Margaret Gibbons.

The name of Lou Watson, widow of Francis M. Watson, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucy Banks, widow of Henry Banks, late of Company D, Second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Marcus Broderick, late of Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer State Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Julia Finley, widow of Andrew Finley, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma E. Warner, former widow of Marlow D. Wells, late of Company H, One hundred and third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maria C. Hill, widow of Jacob C. Hill, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret A. Patterson, widow of John O. Patterson, late of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Stevenson, helpless and dependent son of John Stevenson, late of Company B, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca E. Myers, widow of Jacob M. Myers, late of Company A, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary C. Titman, widow of Baltus T. Titman, late of Company D, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Joseph L. Titman, helpless and dependent son of said Mary C. and Baltus T. Titman, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary C. Titman, the name of said Joseph L. Titman shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary C. Titman.

The name of Lena A. Fowler, widow of Dias N. Fowler, alias David N. Fowler, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara A. Griffin, widow of Lemuel Griffin, late of Company I, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and unassigned, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Katherine Wheeler Hauns, widow of Valerian Hauns, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lizzie Bailey, widow of John W. Bailey, late of Company C, Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine E. Weatherby, former widow of Frank E. Reed, late of Company D, Ninety-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of George A. Liston, helpless and dependent son of Everhart Liston, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary E. Whitbeck, widow of John W. Whitbeck, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Winegardner, widow of Samuel Winegardner, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment, and Company K, Forty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Carrie B. Winegardner, helpless and dependent daughter of said Mary and Samuel Winegardner, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary Winegardner, the name of said Carrie B. Winegardner shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary Winegardner.

The name of Daisy B. Shindollar, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel M. Shindollar, late of Company H, One hundred and seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a duly appointed guardian.

The name of Allie Lyzear, widow of Albert Lyzear, late of Company H, Fortieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month and pay to her the amount of pension accrued to the soldier at the time of his death.

The name of Margaret Fitzpatrick, widow of Edward Fitzpatrick, late of Troop B, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Peter Edwin Fitzpatrick, helpless and dependent son of said Margaret and Edward Fitzpatrick, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Margaret Fitzpatrick the name of said Peter Edwin Fitzpatrick shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Margaret Fitzpatrick.

The name of John Baker, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Vernon Stevens, helpless and dependent son of Jacob Stevens, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ralph England, helpless and dependent son of David England, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Nancy Ault, widow of John C. Ault, late of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fannie E. Tinker, helpless and dependent daughter of John M. Tinker, late of Company E, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Leighton, widow of James Leighton, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Belle Morrison, helpless and dependent sister of Thomas W. Morrison, late of Company I, Eighty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Dulhagen, widow of Isaac Dulhagen, late of Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Matilda Smith, widow of Gilbert A. Smith, late of Company K, One hundred and sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of both Eva L. Smith and Arthur D. Smith, helpless and dependent daughter and son of said Matilda and Gilbert A. Smith, \$20 per month of the pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of either Eva L. Smith or Arthur D. Smith, helpless and dependent daughter or son of said Matilda and Gilbert A. Smith, no portion of the pension herein granted to Matilda Smith shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Matilda Smith the names of said Eva L. Smith and Arthur D. Smith shall each be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month to each from and after the date of death of said Matilda Smith.

The name of Mary E. Emery, widow of William J. Emery, late of Company K, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the One hundred and tenth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucinda Welch, widow of Messor B. Welch, late of Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Allen, late a scout and spy, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah M. Beach, widow of Theron A. Beach, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie Rouse, widow of William J. Rouse, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sadie L. Holmes, widow of Eugene R. Holmes, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha E. Hoover, widow of John Hoover, late of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella H. Anthony, widow of John E. Anthony, late of Company D, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie Hall, widow of Vincent A. Hall, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Davis, widow of Isham Davis, late of Company C, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice Chamblin, widow of Marcus Chamblin, late of Company C, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Winnie E. Saunders, helpless and dependent daughter of Elijah B. Saunders, late of Company B, Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Elizabeth N. Coombs, widow of John S. Coombs, late ordinary seaman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy E. Wimer, widow of Benjamin J. Wimer, late of Company E, Forty-third Regiment Indian Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Occia Wimer, helpless and dependent daughter of said Nancy E. and Benjamin J. Wimer, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Nancy E. Wimer, the name of said Occia Wimer shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Nancy E. Wimer.

The name of Josephine Chambers, widow of Samuel Chambers, late of Company F, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Orr, widow of Jesse F. Orr, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca J. Short, widow of Ferdinand E. Short, late of Company C, Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of John L. Short, helpless and dependent son of said Rebecca J. and Ferdinand E. Short, \$20 per month herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Rebecca J. Short, the name of said John L. Short shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Rebecca J. Short.

The name of Rhoda Workman, widow of Joseph Workman, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Josephine Ella Henshen, widow of Fred Henshen, late of Company G, Sixtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Eleventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sybil M. Mixer, widow of Wesley Mixer, late of Company G, Thirty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Clara M. Mixer, helpless and dependent daughter of said Sybil M. and Wesley Mixer, \$20 per month of the pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sybil M. Mixer, the name of said Clara M. Mixer shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sybil M. Mixer.

The name of Rebecca E. Hosier, widow of Adrian M. Hosier, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Creswell C. Hosier, helpless and dependent son of said Rebecca E. and Adrian M. Hosier, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Rebecca E. Hosier, the name of said Creswell C. Hosier shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Rebecca E. Hosier.

The name of Kate N. Mytinger, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles W. Mytinger, late unassigned, Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Murray, helpless and dependent daughter of Ivory Murray, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nellie A. Dalton, helpless and dependent daughter of John H. Dalton, late of Company C, First Battalion Nevada Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Barbara Reineck, widow of Daniel Reineck, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret J. Page, widow of George W. Page, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nannie B. Turner, helpless and dependent daughter of William Turner, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Provisional En-

rolled Missouri Volunteer Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mahala Winn, widow of Thomas Winn, late of Company K, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Henrietta Sheumacher, widow of David H. H. Sheumacher, late of Company B, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lewis Powers, alias George Powers, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Hannah E. Brainard, widow of John C. Brainard, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anis Apple, widow of Hiram Apple, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company Eight, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Helen I. Tilton, helpless and dependent daughter of Edwin A. Tilton, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and second lieutenant Company One hundred and sixty-eight, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Amelia C. Martin, former widow of Gilbert T. Connor, late of Company B, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda Kenny, widow of Harrison Kenny, known as Harrison Collins, late of Company G, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Juliette Boon, widow of James F. W. Boon, late of Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Julia A. Gardner, widow of James R. Gardner, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anne E. Black, widow of James R. Black, late surgeon, One hundred and thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara Daughters, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Daughters, late of Company D, One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles Duerson, late civilian attached to the Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susie Labaw, widow of Simon Labaw, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Blunt, widow of James L. Blunt, late of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Clara Blunt, helpless and dependent daughter of said Mary E. and James L. Blunt, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary E. Blunt the name of said Clara Blunt shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary E. Blunt.

The name of Ellen L. Barnes, widow of William L. Barnes, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jane E. Kernan, widow of James Kernan, late of Troop M, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet E. Dennison, widow of James H. Dennison, late of Company C, Seventh Battalion District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alberto Murray, helpless and dependent son of Ivory Murray, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Charles N. Ashford, alias William Kenney, late of Company D, One hundred and fifth Regiment, and Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving: *Provided*, That no part of the pension herein granted shall be withheld by the Bureau of Pensions for recoupment of former alleged erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Lida Haskill, widow of James L. Haskill, late of Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jetera E. Anderson, widow of Thomas Anderson, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice M. Thompson, former widow of Warren Welton, late of Company G, Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nelson H. Henry, helpless and dependent son of Samuel M. Henry, late of Company K, Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Annie T. Lamarche, widow of Alfred F. Lamarche, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda M. Bailey, widow of Henry H. Bailey, late of Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida L. Sook, widow of Oliver P. Sook, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Malinda Rundell, widow of Harrison Rundell, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company M, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret S. Pruyn, widow of James W. Pruyn, late of Company F, Twenty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Clark, widow of Charles J. Clark, late of Company C, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hester A. Phillips, widow of Benjamin B. Phillips, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Peake, widow of James B. Peake, late of Company B, Fourth Battalion District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie H. Squier, widow of George J. Squier, late of Company F, One hundred and fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Barclay, widow of Alexander M. Barclay, late of Captain Daugherty's Company, One hundred and third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minnie May Andrews, helpless and dependent daughter of John E. Andrews, late of Company E, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Company G, Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Ulysses Grant Kirker, helpless and dependent son of William J. Kirker, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Infantry, and Company I, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mabel Nolin, helpless and dependent daughter of John F. Nolin, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Tucker, widow of Green G. Tucker, late of Company L, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fannie Hart Baber, former widow of Peter Hart, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah C. Rawlins, widow of Daniel S. Rawlins, late of Company B, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Sweet, widow of Oliver W. Sweet, alias Oliver W. Frazee, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and Company K, Seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda J. Gilmore, widow of Isaac J. Gilmore, late of Company I, One hundred and ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah McGowan, widow of Taylor McGowan, late of Company G, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda Baird, widow of William K. Baird, late of Company A, Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice Dunbar, widow of Charles S. Dunbar, late of Company K, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, and pay to her the amount of pension accrued to the soldier at the time of his death.

The name of John A. Thomas, helpless and dependent son of Levi Thomas, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through duly appointed guardian.

The name of Betsy G. Frost, widow of Hiram C. Frost, late of Company E, One hundred and seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Phoebe A. Rawles, widow of Jacob B. Rawles, late first lieutenant, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary A. Carroll, widow of John Carroll, late of Company I, One hundred and eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Joseph Floyd, helpless and dependent son of Peter Floyd, late of Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Susan Baker, widow of Hiram Baker, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Olive G. Hughes, widow of Nathan B. Hughes, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cynthia Rudler Osgood, former widow of Joseph Rudler, late of Company G, Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah M. Brown, widow of Philip M. Brown, late of Company D, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Arnold, widow of James Arnold, late of Company C, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Malvina A. Williams, widow of Russell A. Williams, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret J. Cutright, widow of John H. Cutright, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella V. Altmeyer, widow of Mathias Altmeyer, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Otilie Carrol, widow of Charles Carrol, late of Company A, One hundred and sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Matilda Starbuck, widow of William N. Starbuck, late of Company G, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Florence F. Wellington Washburn, widow of Nathan A. Washburn, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per

month, and pay to her the amount of pension accrued to the soldier at the time of his death.

The name of Aurelia E. Wilkins, widow of James H. Wilkins, late of Companies G and A, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Katherine Shurts, widow of John W. Shurts, late of Company G, Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lurinda F. Haines, widow of Eli Haines, late of Company D, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jane P. Hoyt, widow of Alonzo A. Hoyt, late of Company C, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth H. Waugh, widow of William W. Waugh, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan C. Kendrick, widow of Theron W. Kendrick, late of Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine Rentfro, widow of Francis M. Rentfro, late of Company K, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mahala Goff, widow of Bethuel J. Goff, late of Company C, Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Henrietta W. Carlisle, widow of Joseph Carlisle, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet A. Wormuth, widow of Alfred D. Wormuth, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Julia E. Wooster, widow of George B. Wooster, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cynthia A. Miller, widow of William K. Miller, late of Company H, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ruth Maxwell, widow of James T. Maxwell, alias James H. Davis, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company L, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fannie Gilbert, widow of Hiram Gilbert, late of Company C, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy C. Henderson, widow of Wilson Henderson, late of Company A, Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara B. Plessner, widow of Otto R. Plessner, late of Company H, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Applegate, widow of Edwin R. Applegate, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Pernicia Boozer, widow of John Boozer, late of Company D, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lydia Smith, widow of Lewis Smith, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month.

The name of Rosetta Chaney, widow of William H. Chaney, late of Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura Adams, widow of Hiram Adams, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment, and Company B, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month and pay to her the amount of pension accrued to the soldier at his death.

The name of May J. Wode, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles Wode, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy E. Hixson, widow of William Hixson, late of Company C, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Virginia A. Dixon, widow of Thomas Dixon, late of Companies G and A, Ninth Regiment, and Company K, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella Merrick, widow of Austin W. Merrick, late of Company B, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Marinda Maynard, widow of Aldin Maynard, late unassigned, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellen M. Deer, widow of Job Deer, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment, and Company E, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fanny Stewart, widow of George D. Stewart, late of Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lena Derl, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles Derl, late of Company B, Forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa Gladwish, widow of John W. Gladwish, late of Company D, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ann Vanfleet, widow of Otis B. Vanfleet, late of Company A, One hundred and second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Adam Perry Kaufman, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Sarah Isbell Lowe, helpless and dependent daughter of John Lowe, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Adella Doersh, widow of Lorenzo Doersh, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of William Doersh, helpless and dependent son of said Adella and Lorenzo Doersh, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Adella

Doersh, the name of said William Doersh shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Adella Doersh.

The name of Carrie Hover, widow of Jonathan Hover, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-third Regiment, and Company A, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellen J. Johnston, helpless and dependent daughter of Franklin L. Johnston, late of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Francis M. Chronister, former widow of James E. Buckhanon, late of Companies C and G, Fiftieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Robert Gardner, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Alice Jewett, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles Jewett, late of Company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cyrus J. Wilsey, late of Company K, One hundred and ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Sarah M. Standish, widow of Newton L. Standish, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Hall, widow of Theodore Hall, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Nave, widow of Daniel S. Nave, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, and pay to her the amount of pension accrued to the soldier at his death.

The name of Annie Baird, widow of Hiram Baird, late of Company B, First Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Hopper, widow of Thomas Hopper, late of Company F, Sixty-fifth Regiment, and Company F, One hundred and twentieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Garrett Williamson, helpless and dependent son of James K. P. Williamson, late of Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary B. Morgan, widow of William H. Morgan, late of Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella B. Flaherty, helpless and dependent daughter of Francis P. Flaherty, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Marion A. McClelland, widow of George W. McClelland, late of Company G, One hundred and fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Lowe, widow of William A. Lowe, late of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment, and Company A, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Julia Ann Hopkins, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas B. Hopkins, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Nellie J. Merriman, widow of Truman A. Merriman, late of Company B, Ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eva Miller (lunatic), helpless and dependent daughter of Nathan E. Miller, late of Company A, Seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Smith, widow of Peter C. Smith, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William F. Hawley, helpless and dependent son of Francis Hawley, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Eliza J. Gibson, widow of David Gibson, late of Company A, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Lewis, widow of Greenville Lewis, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cynthia Timberlake, widow of Pleasant Timberlake, late of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara Mahoney, helpless and dependent daughter of William J. Mahoney, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Charles Blaker, helpless and dependent son of Charles W. Blaker, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hannah B. Kesler, widow of William Kesler, late of Company B, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine F. Edsall, former widow of William H. Edsall, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emily W. Johnson, widow of Charles W. Johnson, late of Companies G and B, Second Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nathaniel Bitner, late of Company D, Veteran Battalion, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Susanna Spencer, widow of Archibald Spencer, alias William Webster, late of Company H, Second Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Volunteer Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Warner M. Ellis, helpless and dependent son of William Ellis, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Illinois

Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Louisa E. Harrison, widow of Thomas J. Harrison, late of Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie A. Lewis, former widow of George W. H. Allen, late of Company E, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and Company L, Eleventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John Seidel, helpless and dependent son of John Seidel, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Knowles, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Sue N. Inness, widow of William Inness, late of the Thirtieth and Fifteenth Regiments United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John H. Walker, helpless and dependent son of Irvin B. Walker, late of Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sallie J. Pile, widow of George Pile, late of Company H, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and Company A, Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Athens, widow of Edward G. A. Athens, late of Company D, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah C. Turner, widow of Loren H. Turner, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Addie M. Blair, widow of Willard C. Blair, late of Company G, Two hundred and third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Inez Mabel Chase, widow of Ambrose P. Chase, late of Company A, Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month and pay to her the amount of pension accrued to soldier at the time of his death.

The name of Esther A. Blythman, widow of James Blythman, late of Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Neal, widow of James Neal, late of Company E, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Kimball, widow of Lorenzo A. Kimball, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Hale, widow of James Hale, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza E. Clink, widow of Adam Clink, late of Company H, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company Fifty-eight, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Flick, widow of Joseph Flick, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month and pay to her the amount of pension accrued to the soldier at the time of his death.

The name of Sarah C. Mattox, widow of William Mattox, late of Company F, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William A. Bengt, helpless and dependent son of Isaac F. Bengt, late of Company H, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth DuHamel, widow of William J. C. DuHamel, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month.

The name of Emma Brock, widow of William P. Brock, late of Company B, One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice M. Jones, widow of William M. Jones, late of Company H, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and Company H, Tenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Manella A. Eastman, widow of William H. Eastman, late of the Second Independent Battery, Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice M. Knox, widow of Walter Knox, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month and pay to her the amount of pension accrued to the soldier at the time of his death.

The name of Marie Schneider, widow of John D. Schneider, alias Daniel Schneider, late of Company G, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna A. Hall, widow of Christopher Hall, late of Company H, Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of S. Eliza Faught, widow of James J. Faught, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Taylor Hall, helpless and dependent son of John Hall, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wilhelmine Roehl, widow of Fritz Roehl, late of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edward E. Berry, helpless and dependent son of James T. Berry, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William Bieber, helpless and dependent son of Oscar Bieber, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nina R. Benjamin, widow of James H. Benjamin, late of Companies M and I, Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie A. Fisk, known as Adella J. Fiske, former widow of Frederick C. Lawrence, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month.

The name of George F. Phillips, helpless and dependent son of Ruel Phillips, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lucy Esterbrooks, widow of Ashabill P. Esterbrooks, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emily L. Bennett, widow of Bradford W. Bennett, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cena M. Maples, widow of William Maples, late of Company M, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, and pay to her the amount of pension accrued to the soldier at the time of his death.

The name of Clara Larish, helpless and dependent daughter of Andrew S. Larish, late of Company A, Ninetieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Polo, widow of Andrew Polo, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Emma Polo, helpless and dependent daughter of said Mary and Andrew Polo, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary Polo the name of said Emma Polo shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary Polo.

The name of Ella K. Johnson, widow of Henry T. Johnson, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Francis Ann Sherlaw, widow of Miles Sherlaw, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ada L. Kinsey, widow of William B. Kinsey, late of One hundred and sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary V. Benton, widow of John Benton, late of Company C, Two hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth Benton, helpless and dependent daughter of said Mary V. and John Benton, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary V. Benton, the name of said Elizabeth Benton shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary V. Benton.

The name of Hannah Atchison, widow of William D. Atchison, late of the Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Florence J. Atchison, helpless and dependent daughter of said Hannah and William D. Atchison, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Hannah Atchison, the name of said Florence J. Atchison shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Hannah Atchison.

The name of Helen M. Gross, widow of Solomon Gross, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nicholas Brady, helpless and dependent son of Thomas Brady, late of Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Agnes Fowler, widow of Lyman H. Fowler, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Companies B and I, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie L. Marksbury, widow of James W. Marksbury, late of Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Luella E. Foote, helpless and dependent daughter of Bronson H. Foote, late of Company C, One hundred and sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of W. Walter Branyan, helpless and dependent son of Robert H. Branyan, late of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harriet Barnes, widow of Corydon J. Barnes, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Hist, widow of Henry Hist, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellen Smith, widow of Thomas Smith, late of Company C, First Regiment, and Company C, One hundred and ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Short, widow of Eldridge Short, late of Company B, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza Macomber, widow of Clark Macomber, late of Company B, Twentieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary V. Barlow, widow of James C. Barlow, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lola Beebe, widow of Lewis M. Beebe, late of the band, Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Gilbow, widow of John Gilbow, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet E. Sabin, widow of Luther B. Sabin, late of Company I, One hundred and ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Daisy M. Tibbott, widow of David Tibbott, late of Company F, Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, and pay to her the amount of pension accrued to the soldier at the time of his death.

The name of Mary E. Taylor, widow of Theodore W. Taylor, late of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company E, First Regiment New York Volunteer Provisional Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, and pay to her the amount of pension accrued to the soldier at the time of his death.

The name of Naoma Dobie, widow of Francis T. Dobie, late of Company C, First Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Miranda Johnson, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas W. Johnson, late of Company D, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Elbert M. Defendall, helpless and dependent son of Abram Defendall, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Nevill, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas Nevill, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Conn, helpless and dependent daughter of Francis M. Conn, late of Company B, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, to be paid to duly appointed guardian.

The name of Orpha Conroy, widow of Moses B. Conroy, late of Company H, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara E. Fritcher, widow of Henry Daniel Fritcher, late of Company M, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company G, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Roxie L. Colbert, widow of John L. Colbert, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie Beck, widow of Felix Beck, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elvira M. Anderson, widow of William B. Anderson, late of Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Pentz, widow of David A. Pentz, late of Company H, One hundred and second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Charles B. Pentz, helpless and dependent son of said Catharine and David A. Pentz, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Catharine Pentz, the name of said Charles B. Pentz shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the death of said Catharine Pentz.

The name of Mary A. Chorpennig, widow of Samuel A. Chorpennig, late of Company G, First Battalion, Nineteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, First Battalion, — Regiment Provisional Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Corby, helpless and dependent daughter of Ell C. Corby, late of Company G, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, payable to a duly appointed guardian.

The name of John D. Gardner, alias John Darity, late of Company K, Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Flora McMann, widow of William A. McMann, late of Company M, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and Company I, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Veteran Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Isaac N. Bayless, helpless and dependent son of Daniel B. Bayless, late of Company A, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Margaret Ann Evans, widow of Zedie R. Evans, late of Company A, Sixty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Minnie M. Evans, helpless and dependent daughter of said Margaret Ann and Zedie R. Evans, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Margaret Ann Evans the name of said Minnie M. Evans shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Margaret Ann Evans.

The name of Adaline C. Bellew, widow of James F. Bellew, late of Company G, Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rose Dodge, widow of David E. Dodge, late of Company G, One hundred and sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minnie Alldaffer, widow of Joel Alldaffer, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, and pay to her the amount of pension accrued to the soldier at the time of his death.

The name of Mary E. Harris, widow of Bateson Harris, late of Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Leah F. Ruess, widow of Anthony J. Ruess, late of Company A, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Snyder, widow of John Snyder, late of Company I, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bridget Hopkins, widow of Patrick Hopkins, late of Company H, Ninetieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Lizzie Hopkins, helpless and dependent daughter of said Bridget and Patrick Hopkins, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine:

Provided further, That in the event of the death of Bridget Hopkins the name of said Lizzie Hopkins shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Bridget Hopkins.

The name of Caroline Bartlett, widow of Eugene Bartlett, late of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Fisk, widow of John W. Fisk, late of Battery A, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lelia Crawford, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles N. Crawford, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, payable to duly appointed guardian.

The name of Ella Parsons, helpless and dependent daughter of George W. Parsons, late of Company E, Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Amanda J. S. Brockway, widow of Nicholas M. Brockway, late of Company G, Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Emergency Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, and pay to her the amount of pension accrued to the soldier at the time of his death.

The name of Terrissa N. Hunter, widow of Andrew J. Hunter, late of Company A, One hundred and sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Spearman, helpless and dependent son of John Spearman, late of Company F, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Abbie M. Packard, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles Packard, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, and Company K, Thirtieth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lillie Werntz, helpless and dependent daughter of John S. Werntz, late of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of David Conrad Doup, helpless and dependent son of Frederick Doup, late of Company B, Second Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Fobes, widow of Daniel A. Fobes, late of Company A, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Charles Fobes, helpless and dependent son of said Elizabeth and Daniel A. Fobes, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth Fobes, the name of said Charles Fobes shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Elizabeth Fobes.

The name of Phoebe A. Fairhurst, widow of George H. Fairhurst, late of Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maria A. Owens, widow of William J. Owens, late of Company F, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Langley, widow of Alonzo D. Langley, late of Company A, Fiftieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ferdinand Lambert, helpless and dependent son of Andrew Lambert, late of Company A, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, payable to a duly appointed guardian.

The name of Edmund Hishley, helpless and dependent son of Conrad Hishley, late of Company A, Second Battalion District of Columbia Volunteer Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Bagley, late of the construction corps, quartermaster teamster department, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eunice Wright, widow of Watson W. Wright, late of Company A, Ninety-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and the Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bridget Mitchell, widow of Alexander Mitchell, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma K. Barrett, widow of William B. Barrett, late of Company B, Seventy-fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Johnson, widow of Lorenzo D. Gardner, alias Lorenzo D. Johnson, late of Company I, Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Fisk, widow of Winfield S. Fisk, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances Tucker Hartley, widow of Stacey E. Hartley, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Stewart, helpless and dependent daughter of William Stewart, late of Company E, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Parker, widow of John L. Parker, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catharine T. Cuff, helpless and dependent daughter of Jance H. Cuff, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Daniel W. Orr, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month, and that he be entitled to any further relief within the provisions of the act of May 1, 1920, for 90 days' or more service.

The name of Minnie Chapman, widow of Corydon S. Chapman, late of Company B, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie S. Miller, former widow of John Miller, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Finney, widow of John A. Finney, late of Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sallie A. Stauter, widow of Franklin Stauter, late of Company A, Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Olga Stauter, helpless and dependent daughter of said Sallie A. and Franklin Stauter, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sallie A. Stauter the name of said Olga Stauter shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sallie A. Stauter.

The name of Marvin A. Coshun, helpless and dependent son of John Coshun, late of Company F, One hundred and sixty-fifth Regiment, and Company G, One hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Borden, widow of Humphrey Borden, late of Company E, Ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fred Nilan, helpless and dependent son of James Nilan, alias James Hines, late of Company I, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary Nease, helpless and dependent daughter of Rolland Nease, late of Company B, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Walter Scott Ingalls, helpless and dependent son of Walter Ingalls, late of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret McNulty, widow of James McNulty, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Thornburg, widow of William Thornburg, late of Company B, Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catharine Kinder, widow of Jefferson Kinder, late of Company B, Nineteenth Regiment, and Company C, Twentieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Ovid C. Kinder, helpless and dependent son of said Catharine and Jefferson Kinder, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Catharine Kinder, the name of said Ovid C. Kinder shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Catharine Kinder.

The name of Mary M. Tullock, widow of William C. Tullock, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Matilda May Tullock, helpless and dependent daughter of said Mary M. and William C. Tullock, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary M. Tullock, the name of said Matilda May Tullock shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary M. Tullock.

The name of Adeline F. Terry, widow of William L. Terry, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Prudence Francisco, widow of Ransom Francisco, late of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eunice R. Tripp, widow of Chauncey G. Tripp, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca Zellers, helpless and dependent daughter of Isaac Zellers, late of Company D, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of John E. Austin, late of Company G, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Rebecca Backman, widow of Charles M. Backman, late of Company E, One hundred and seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan A. McBride, widow of Thomas McBride, late of Company I, First Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Hurley, widow of James P. Hurley, late of Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sallie A. Moore, widow of Shriver Moore, late of Fourteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa Bailey, widow of Samuel Bailey, late of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice F. Parrigin, widow of Joseph Parrigin, late of Company F, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month.

The name of Hosea G. Messersmith, helpless and dependent son of Alfred H. Messersmith, late of Company I, First Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Maria M. Reed, former widow of William C. Reed, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary M. Rutherford, widow of Lyman Rutherford, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Blatchley, widow of Washburn Blatchley, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Spatch, widow of James Spatch, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hattie Miller, widow of David Miller, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amelia Hoelscher, widow of George Henry Hoelscher, late of Company B, One hundred and sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ottello Lendeborn, widow of Henry Lendeborn, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Holmes, widow of Andrew A. Holmes, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie M. Pitman, widow of William H. Pitman, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Leando M. Muck, helpless and dependent son of Joseph Muck, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ursula Bayard, helpless and dependent daughter of George A. Bayard, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Vale, widow of Thomas S. Vale, late unassigned, Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lilly Leming, widow of Elijah Leming, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment, and Company I, Second Regiment, Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month and pay to her the amount of pension accrued to the soldier at the time of his death.

The name of Sarah A. Fringer, widow of Worthington Fringer, late of Company G, Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Carlton DeWitt, helpless and dependent son of George C. DeWitt, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William M. Nourse, late citizen attached to the Eighteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lizzie J. Currier, widow of George W. Currier, late of Company B, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elroy L. Kemp, helpless and dependent son of Austin Kemp, late of Second Independent Battery, Vermont Volunteer Light Artillery, and First Independent Battery, Vermont Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Millie A. McKeown, widow of Robert McKeown, late of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Florence Ada Stoddard, helpless and dependent daughter of Freeman Stoddard, late of Company K, Eighteenth Regiment, and Company K, Ninth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara Elliott, widow of William M. Elliott, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nellie M. Reilly, widow of John J. Reilly, late of Company G, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Carrie B. McCrady, widow of Alfred E. McCrady, late of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret J. Calhoun, widow of William T. Calhoun, late of Company H, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bertha J. Bitler, widow of Samuel H. Bitler, alias Henry DeCarroll, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company C, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ira S. Merrill, helpless and dependent son of William F. Merrill, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Esther L. Carl, widow of Jarvis E. Carl, late of Company A, Twentieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minnie M. Rayson, helpless and dependent daughter of David H. Rayson, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, to be paid to a duly appointed guardian.

The name of Angeline Coolman, widow of Robert Coolman, late of Company F, Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda L. Townsend, widow of Jacob Townsend, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida L. Baker, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Baker, late of Company D, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Phebe J. Clements, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles W. Clements, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Rhoads, widow of John A. Rhoads, late of Company B, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mahala Printis, former widow of William H. Binkley, late unassigned, Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma M. Chandler, widow of John Chandler, late of Company F, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha J. Jenkins, widow of Christopher C. Jenkins, late of Company H, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia Horton, widow of William H. Horton, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Veteran Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza Ann Henry, widow of James K. Henry, late of Company A, Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of George Bellamy, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Pauline G. Fritz, former widow of Clarence B. Geiston, late of Company K, One hundred and third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances T. Gaddis, former widow of John C. Wiggins, late first lieutenant, Signal Corps, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia Kless, helpless and dependent daughter of Lewis G. Kless, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Jacob J. Spencer, helpless and dependent son of John F. Spencer, late of Company B, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William A. Fox, helpless and dependent son of Abner Fox, late of Battery B, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emma Durocher, widow of St. Clair Durocher, late of Company K, One hundred and sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Warren, widow of Horatio N. Warren, late of Company C, Sixty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth M. A. Bumgarner, widow of George W. Bumgarner, late landsman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Leah A. Brubaker, widow of Harrison Brubaker, late of Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louise H. Thornton, widow of William H. Thornton, late of Company B, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary F. McGill, widow of Israel F. McGill, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Pauline McEuen, widow of William C. McEuen, late of Company F, One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hallie Turner, helpless and dependent daughter of William H. Turner, late of Company M, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa Helton, widow of Jefferson Helton, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary R. Butler, widow of Adon Butler, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma C. Rogers, widow of Frank D. Rogers, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Katherine Wood, widow of William Wood, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine Carey, widow of Robert S. Carey, late of Sixteenth Independent Battery New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of George A. Ettinger, widow of Jacob M. Ettinger, late of Company A, One hundred and ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Edith Ettinger, helpless and dependent daughter of said George A. and Jacob M. Ettinger, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of George A. Ettinger the name of said Edith Ettinger shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said George A. Ettinger.

The name of Malissa Leonard, widow of Newton G. Leonard, late of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Theresa B. Streibig, helpless and dependent daughter of Rony Streibig, late of Company G, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca E. Boblett, widow of Jacob Boblett, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. Taylor, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel G. Taylor, late of Companies C and G, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emily Swank, widow of George W. Swank, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emily T. Minkler, widow of Frank G. Minkler, late of Lieut. Sheldon's company, Sturges Rifles, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Daniel Michael, late of Company I, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Margaret Flory, widow of James A. Flory, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Company G,

Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Florence Pugh, widow of Edward L. Pugh, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ruth B. Adamson, widow of John V. Adamson, late of Company H, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louise P. May, widow of Emory W. May, late of Company H, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie T. Barclay, widow of Charles J. Barclay, late rear admiral, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Paul O. Brownlee, late of the Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Field Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eva J. Moody, widow of John H. Moody, late of Company F, Second Regiment United States Sharpshooters, and Company I, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

DRAINAGE OF INDIAN ALLOTMENTS—VETO MESSAGES.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill (H. R. 517) amending an act to provide for drainage of Indian allotments of the Five Civilized Tribes, approved March 27, 1914 (38 Stats., 310, Public, No. 77), with his objections thereto, the House proceeded in pursuance of the Constitution to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the veto message be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CURTIS. In connection with the veto message, I ask to have printed in the Record the letter of the Secretary of the Interior recommending the passage of the bill, in order to show that the committee acted upon the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The letter referred to is as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior reports favorably upon the measure, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 5, 1920.

MY DEAR MR. SNYDER: I am in receipt of your request of February 7, 1920, for a report on H. R. 517, introduced in the House of Representatives on May 19, 1919, by Mr. McKown of Oklahoma, entitled "A bill amending an act to provide for drainage of Indian allotments of the Five Civilized Tribes, approved March 27, 1914 (38 Stat., 310, Public No. 77)."

A comparison of H. R. 517 with the act of Congress approved March 27, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 310), which it proposes to amend, shows that the only difference between the two bills is to be found in line 25, page 2, of H. R. 517, which provides that in any event such assessment on any Indian allotment shall not exceed "\$25 per acre" instead of "\$15 per acre," as provided in the act of March 27, 1914, the existing law.

I assume that the increase in the assessment of \$10 per acre over the existing law is justified on account of the increased cost of labor and material.

Inasmuch as the laws of Oklahoma provide for the creation of drainage districts for the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands, which will prove a benefit to lands included within the drainage districts, and inasmuch as the Indian allottee is protected from any such assessment "unless the Indian allottee affected, or his legal guardian, shall consent thereto," the imposition of the assessment is not made arbitrary.

If the Indian allottee affected, or his legal guardian, shall consent thereto, it is proposed to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to pay the Indian allottee's taxes for drainage purposes from the funds or moneys arising from any source under his control, or under the control of the United States to the credit of the Indian.

I offer no objection to the bill if Congress sees fit to increase the assessment from \$15 to \$25 per acre.

Cordially, yours,

ALEXANDER VOGELSONG,
Acting Secretary.

HON. H. P. SNYDER,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,
House of Representatives.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. KELLOGG. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Order of Business 421, being House bill 10074. It is a bill which has passed the House of Representatives, proposing to amend the municipal court act of the District of Columbia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. OVERMAN. I object to that, Mr. President. I wish to examine the bill.

Mr. KELLOGG. I hope the Senator from North Carolina will not object to the consideration of the bill. The bill has received the unanimous approval of the Judiciary Committee. After hearing all of the judges of both courts, we agreed on amendments which are satisfactory. I should like to have the bill considered and passed.

Mr. OVERMAN. The bill has been amended, as I understand?

Mr. KELLOGG. The bill has been amended, and I will state what the amendments are.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I trust the Senate may proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. OVERMAN. I understand amendments have been made to the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. The amendments have all been agreed upon by the interested parties.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 10074) to enlarge the jurisdiction of the municipal court of the District of Columbia, and to regulate appeals from the judgments of said court, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The first amendment of the committee was, in section 1, on page 1, line 7, to strike out the words "and cost," the first words in the line, and in line 9, after the word "in," to strike out the word "action" and insert "actions," so as to read:

That the municipal court of the District of Columbia shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the following cases of all claims and demands in which the value of the personal property claimed or the debt or damages claimed, exclusive of interest, does not exceed \$2,000, namely, in the classes of cases over which the court had jurisdiction immediately prior to the passage of this act, and in actions for the recovery of damages for assault, assault and battery, slander.

Mr. KELLOGG. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk, which has been agreed to by the Subcommittee on the Judiciary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 1, it is proposed to strike out lines 4, 5, 6, and 7, and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

have exclusive jurisdiction in the following civil cases in which the claimed value of personal property or the debt or damages claimed, exclusive of interest and costs, does not exceed \$1,000, namely, in the classes.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KELLOGG. On behalf of the committee I offer another amendment striking out section 12 and inserting a new section.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On pages 6, 7, and 8, it is proposed to strike out all of section 12, as follows:

SEC. 12. That no appeal shall hereafter lie from the Municipal Court to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Any party aggrieved by any final judgment in an action to recover possession of real property, or by any final order or judgment of said Municipal Court where the amount or value involved, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds the sum of \$100, or by any interlocutory order whereby the possession of property is changed or affected, such as orders dissolving writs of attachment and the like, provided the amount or value involved exceeds the sum aforesaid, may appeal therefrom to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. If the amount or value involved does not exceed, exclusive of interests and costs, the sum of \$100 the Court of Appeals may allow a special appeal, whenever it is made to appear to said court, upon petition, that it will be in the interest of justice to allow an appeal. The time for and manner of taking, perfecting, and prosecuting appeals, and substituting parties, shall be the same as now obtaining, or as hereafter modified, for appeals from the Supreme Court of said District to said Court of Appeals. No appeal by the defendant in an action for the recovery of possession of real property shall operate as a stay of execution or supersedeas, unless within six days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the judgment, the appellant shall file in the clerk's office of the municipal court a bond with surety or sureties, to be approved by the said court or a judge thereof, conditioned to abide by and pay the judgment rendered by the municipal court, if it shall be affirmed, together with the costs of the appeal, and to pay all intervening damages to the leased property and compensation for the use and occupation thereof from the date of the judgment appealed from to the date of its affirmance. The penal sum of said bond shall be fixed by the municipal court or a judge thereof.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

SEC. 12. That hereafter no appeal shall lie from the Municipal Court to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. If in any case in the municipal court an exception is taken by any party to any ruling or instruction of the court on matter of law the exception shall be reduced to writing and stated in a bill of exceptions with so much of the evidence as may be material to the question or questions raised, and such bill of exceptions shall be settled and signed by the judge within such time as may be prescribed by the rules of said court. Any party aggrieved by any final judgment of said court may seek a review thereof by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia by petition under oath setting forth concisely but clearly and distinctly the nature of the proceeding in said court, the trial and judgment therein and the particular ruling or instruction upon matter of law to which exception

has been taken, said petition to be presented to any justice of the court of appeals within 10 days after the entry of such judgment and with such notice to the opposite party as may be required by rules of said court of appeals. If the justice shall be of opinion that such judgment ought to be reviewed a writ of error shall be issued from the court of appeals to the municipal court which shall send to the court of appeals, within such time as may be prescribed by that court, a transcript of the record in the case sought to be reviewed; and the court of appeals shall review said record and affirm, reverse, or modify the judgment in accordance with law. Execution of such judgment shall be stayed if the party seeking the review shall within 20 days after the entry of the judgment file in the clerk's office of the municipal court an undertaking with surety and penal amount approved by a judge of the court, to abide by and pay the judgment and the costs of the review if such judgment shall not be reversed; and, when the defendant in an action to recover possession of real estate seeks such review, the undertaking shall also provide for the payment of all intervening damages to the property sought to be recovered and compensation for its use and occupation from the date of the judgment to the date of the satisfaction thereof if the judgment is not reversed; and in all such undertakings the principal and surety shall submit to the jurisdiction of the municipal court and consent to the entry of judgment against them in that court in respect of their undertaking.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I desire to ask the Senator from Minnesota whether the amendment just agreed to was printed as it was ultimately agreed upon?

Mr. KELLOGG. It was.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next committee amendment.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. In section 1, page 2, line 9, after the word "act," it is proposed to strike out "and the actions included by this act" and to insert "and also the actions pending in the supreme court over which the municipal court would have jurisdiction if brought under the provisions of this act and which may be," so as to read:

Said municipal court shall also have jurisdiction of civil causes now pending in the supreme court which are of the classes and amounts over which the municipal court had jurisdiction immediately prior to the passage of this act, and also the actions pending in the supreme court over which the municipal court would have jurisdiction if brought under the provisions of this act and which may be transferred to it for trial and disposition by order of said supreme court.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 4, page 3, line 20, before the words "supreme court," to insert the word "said," and in the same line, before the word "shall," to strike out "of said District," so as to read:

At least 10 days before the term of service of jurors shall begin, the clerk of the said supreme court shall certify to the said municipal court, for service as jurors for the then ensuing term, the names of not to exceed 36 persons, drawn as directed by law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 5, before the word "certificate," to strike out "such" and insert "a"; in the same line, after the word "certificate," to insert "to that effect"; and in line 7, after the word "Columbia," to strike out "the justices of," so as to make the clause read:

Whenever the judges of the municipal court shall certify in writing that the business of said court requires the services of additional jurors and shall file a certificate to that effect in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, said supreme court shall direct the clerk of the said supreme court to certify to said municipal court for service as jurors for the then ensuing terms the names of such number of other persons as may be necessary for such service, which names shall be drawn as directed by law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 5, page 4, line 13, before the word "demand," to insert the word "shall," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 5. That if neither party shall demand a trial by jury, or if the value in controversy shall not exceed \$20, the case may be tried and determined by any judge of the court, and his finding upon the facts, which may be either general or special, shall have the same effect as a verdict of a jury, with the same right of either party to take an exception to any ruling of the court, and have the same embodied in a bill of exceptions, as in case of a jury trial.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 9, page 5, line 23, after the word "shall," to strike out "be in force" and to insert "apply to attachment proceedings," so as to make the clause read:

The provisions of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia relating to attachments shall apply to attachment proceedings in said municipal court.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 10, page 6, line 5, after the word "require," to strike out the remainder of the section, as follows:

Said municipal court shall have power to appoint one additional assistant clerk, to be known as jury clerk, at an annual salary of \$1,200, payable in monthly installments; and the said clerk shall note the attendance of each juror, administer oaths when required, and perform such other duties as the trial judge shall direct.

So as to make the section read:

SEC. 10. That the marshal of the United States in and for the District of Columbia shall designate two of his deputies to take charge of the jurors in the municipal court, under the direction of the trial judge, and they shall perform such other services as the judge may require.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 15, page 8, line 13, after the words "Supreme Court," to insert "of the District of Columbia," so as to read:

SEC. 15. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to deprive the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia or the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia from reviewing and finally determining such cases as may be pending on appeal or certiorari at the time that this act goes into effect.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 1, to strike out the numerals "1917" and insert "1919," so as to read:

Provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to supersede or modify any of the provisions of Public resolution No. 31, Sixty-fifth Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to prevent rent profiteering in the District of Columbia," approved May 31, 1918, nor of any provisions of Public Law No. 63, approved October 22, 1919, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel,'" approved August 10, 1917.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

TUNGSTEN ORES.

Mr. HENDERSON. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Order of Business No. 441, being House bill 4437. This bill passed the House of Representatives some time ago; it has been carefully considered by the Committee on Finance of the Senate and has been on the calendar for a long time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill, the title of which will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 4437) to provide revenue for the Government and to promote the production of tungsten ores and manufactures thereof in the United States.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I shall not object to the consideration of the bill, but I shall have something to say upon it before it is finally voted on.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, it can not be acted on to-night, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. HENDERSON. How long does the Senator from Colorado desire to speak on the bill? Perhaps in a few minutes we could reach a vote.

Mr. THOMAS. I will try to get through by the 5th of March.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President—

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. President, was objection made to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I understood there was objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair so understood.

Mr. HENDERSON. Who objected?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT].

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to say to the Senator from Nevada that I objected to the bill because I knew it could not be passed to-night.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL POWER ACT.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of Calendar No. 627, being the bill (S. 4554) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a Federal power commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal section 18 of the river and harbor appropriation act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1920.

This bill, which relates to the national parks, has been heretofore brought up once or twice. It is a bill that was prepared pursuant to an agreement which the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] and I had with the Secretary of the Interior in order that the water power bill might be signed. I have a number of amendments which I propose to offer to the bill, which I think will remove most of the objections to it. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] has been opposed to it heretofore, but I understand he will not oppose its consideration at this time, although the Senator may desire to say a few words about it.

Mr. BORAH. I do not desire to object to its consideration, but I am opposed to the bill.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SPENCER. Mr. President, I inquire of the Senator from Washington if this is the bill against which many protests have been received from various quarters?

Mr. JONES of Washington. This is the bill in connection with which no doubt the Senator from Missouri has been bombarded with letters and telegrams and petitions and that sort of thing.

Mr. SPENCER. I object to the consideration of the bill; I desire to look into it further.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

WENDELL PHILLIPS LODGE.

Mr. CALDER. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9794) for the relief of Wendell Phillips Lodge, No. 365, Knights of Pythias.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. SMOOT. I ask that the bill be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill.

The bill was read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$381.05 which was paid by the Wendell Phillips Lodge for the body of an ambulance which under the law the Federal Government could not accept.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, there appears to be no report accompanying the bill.

Mr. CALDER. The Senate committee filed no report with the bill, although there was a report filed by the House committee which considered and acted upon the bill. The facts are that the Knights of Pythias Lodge tendered to the War Department an ambulance, which, at first, the department accepted. The ambulance cost something in the neighborhood of \$1,800. Subsequently, the War Department refused to accept the ambulance, and so notified the lodge. They then canceled their order with the manufacturer; but it appears that the manufacturer had already shipped to the War Department the chassis for the ambulance, which cost something like \$381.

Subsequently, this lodge gave another automobile to the Red Cross. I see from the report that the Chief of the Motor Transport Service recommends that the \$381 be repaid to this lodge.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the present consideration of the bill? The Chair hears none.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 9794) for the relief of Wendell Phillips Lodge, No. 365, Knights of Pythias. It authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$381.05 which was paid by the Wendell Phillips Lodge for the body of an ambulance which under the law the Federal Government could not accept.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BALL. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of House bill 8067, to establish standard weights and measures for the District of Columbia; to define the duties of the superintendent of weights, measures, and markets of the District of Columbia; and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I should like to ask the Senator if this is a unanimous report from the committee?

Mr. BALL. It is.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. From what committee does it come?

Mr. BALL. The Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Was there a quorum there when the bill was reported?

Mr. BALL. It has been reported so long that I really could not say at present.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It is a pretty long bill to take up at this time of night.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I will state that this bill was referred to a subcommittee, and was given very careful consideration.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The Senator says it was given very careful consideration?

Mr. JONES of Washington. It was.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, has the bill been read?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has not.

Mr. SMOOT. It is a bill 24 pages long.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. It seems to me that a bill of that length, and a matter of such importance, should hardly be taken up at this time of night.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I can state the main features of the bill. It is a bill to fix definitely the manner of the sale of produce, coal, and ice in the District of Columbia. It fixes the size of a loaf of bread. At present no definite size is prescribed for a loaf of bread. This bill makes it either a pound or a half-pound. It compels those articles that can be sold by weight to be sold by weight. It provides for the sale of small amounts of coal. It makes provision for no new appointees, and no increase of salary. The present laws were passed at different times, and it is very difficult to have any definite knowledge of the laws governing the sale of these materials in the District of Columbia. This is really a compilation of the laws, and fixes definitely the size of the containers, and prescribes how the articles referred to shall be sold.

That is really about the extent of the bill.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, does the bill change in any important respect the practice in the sale of goods?

Mr. BALL. No; it does not, except that it fixes definitely the size of the loaf of bread.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Was there anything controversial about it? Were there hearings?

Mr. BALL. No; I think not.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Was there any opposition or advocacy on the part of any classes?

Mr. BALL. I think not. The Senator from Washington is familiar with the bill.

Mr. JONES of Washington. My recollection is that the bill was referred to a subcommittee, and I know I asked that action upon it be delayed until I got information from the people out in my State with reference to the measurements of boxes, and so forth, and looked into it very carefully, and we had no objection to it, and thought it was very necessary.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Was the introduction of this bill the result of any demand on the part of the people of the District? Was that the origin of it? Why was this change proposed? What was the genesis of it?

Mr. JONES of Washington. My recollection is that the bill was framed largely as the result of the investigation of the special committee into food conditions, and so forth, here in the District. I think the Senator from Delaware can answer the question more certainly than I can.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, the real cause of the starting of the investigation was the increase in the price of the loaf of bread and the reduction in its size. Senators will remember that it was brought out in that investigation that there was no fixed size.

That probably was the origin of the bill. Then we found that bread was not the only thing sold practically by guesswork, without any fixed weight or any fixed manner of selling.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Does this bill provide any extra machinery for the enforcement of the law?

Mr. BALL. None whatever. It changes the title, probably, of the sealer of weights and measures. I do not know whether that was his title before or not.

Mr. THOMAS. This bill is confined to the District of Columbia, is it not?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Is the bill confined entirely to the District of Columbia?

Mr. BALL. Entirely to the District of Columbia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the present consideration of the bill? The Chair hears none.

The Senate, as in Committee on the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8067) to establish standard weights and measures for the District of Columbia; to define the duties of the superintendent of weights, measures, and markets of the District of Columbia; and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 3, line 7, after the word "approve," to strike out the comma and insert the word "and," and, in the same line, after the word "seal," to strike out the word "and," so as to read:

SEC. 3. That the superintendent and, under his direction, his assistants and inspectors shall have exclusive power to perform all the duties provided in this act. They shall at least every six months, and oftener when the superintendent thinks proper, inspect, test, try, and ascertain whether or not they are correct, all weights, scales, beams, measures of every kind, instruments or mechanical devices for weighing or measuring, and all tools, appliances, or accessories connected with any or all such instruments or mechanical devices for weighing or measuring used or employed in the District of Columbia by any owner, agent, lessee, or employee in determining the weight, size, quantity, extent, area, or measurement of quantities, things, produce, or articles of any kind offered for transportation, sale, barter, exchange, hire, or award, or the weight of persons for a charge or compensation, and shall approve and seal, stamp, or mark in the manner prescribed by the commissioners such devices or appliances as conform to the stand-

ards kept in the office of the superintendent, and shall seize and destroy or mark, stamp, or tag with the word "condemned" such as do not conform to the standards, and shall also mark the date of such condemnation upon the same, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 22, before the word "delivery," to insert the word "a," so as to read:

No person shall deliver or attempt to deliver any coal, charcoal, or coke without accompanying same by a delivery ticket and a duplicate thereof, the original of which shall be in ink or other indelible substance, on each of which shall be expressed distinctly in pounds, avoirdupois, the gross weight of the load, the tare of the delivery vehicle or receptacle, and the net weight of coal, charcoal, or coke contained in the vehicle or receptacle used in making delivery, with the name and address of the purchaser and the name and address of the person, firm, or corporation from whom or which purchased.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, before the word "vegetables," to strike out the word "and," so as to read:

(a) That standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities, other than cranberries, shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distention of its parts.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, to strike out lines 5 to 11, both inclusive, in the following words:

That a barrel of flour shall contain 200 pounds avoirdupois, net weight, and fraction parts thereof shall contain proportionate net weight.

A standard sack or bag of potatoes shall contain 90 pounds of potatoes at the time of sale, and potatoes shall not be sold by the sack or bag in other than standard sacks or bags.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 18, page 18, line 17, after the word "four," to strike out "thousand three hundred and seventy-five tens of," and insert "hundred and thirty-seven"; on line 19, after the word "and," to strike out "twenty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five tens of" and insert "two hundred and eighteen"; on line 22, after the word "ounce," to strike out "one and eight thousand and forty-seven thousandths" and insert "one and eight-tenths"; and on line 24, after the word "foregoing," to strike out "capacity" and insert "capacities," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 18. That the standard liquid gallon shall contain 231 cubic inches; the half gallon, 115.5 cubic inches; the quart, 57.75 cubic inches; the pint, 28.875 cubic inches; the half pint, 14.437 cubic inches; the gill, 7.218 cubic inches; the fluid ounce, 1.8 cubic inches; and to liquid measure of other than the foregoing capacities, except multiples of the gallon, shall be deemed legal liquid measure in the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 27, page 22, line 4, after the word "by," to strike out the word "the" and insert "this," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 27. That the powers and duties granted to and imposed on the superintendent by this act are also hereby granted to and imposed on his assistants and inspectors when acting under his instructions.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 15, to strike out:

SEC. 33. That the act entitled "An act for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895, as amended, is hereby repealed.

And to insert:

SEC. 33. That this act shall become operative 90 days after its passage. The act entitled "An act for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895, as amended, and the act entitled "An act defining the standard shape and size of dry measures in use in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 30, 1896, are hereby repealed, such repeal to be effective when this act becomes operative.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

LABORATORY GLASSWARE, OPTICAL GLASS, ETC.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of H. R. 7785, to provide revenue for the Government, to establish and maintain in the United States the manufacture of laboratory glassware, laboratory porcelain ware, optical glass, and scientific and surgical instruments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

OSCAR SMITH.

Mr. STERLING. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of H. R. 644, for the relief of Oscar Smith. This is a very meritorious case.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SMOOT. Let the bill be read.

The reading clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Oscar Smith the sum of \$108.04 for service performed by him in carrying the mail between the post office and railroad station at Pactola, S. Dak., messenger route No. 259020, from March 16, 1915, to September 29, 1915: *Provided,* That no claim for said sum or any other sum be made to the Post Office Department by said Oscar Smith.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SMOOT. Was this man paid?

Mr. STERLING. He was not paid at all. This claim is presented for the reason that he was not paid. He was a mail messenger on a regularly designated messenger route from the station to the post office, a distance of half a mile, and served for a period of over six months, and this pay is at the rate of \$200 a year, and amounts to one hundred and eight dollars and some cents.

Mr. SMOOT. The Postmaster General says the claim should not be allowed.

Mr. STERLING. The Committee on Claims has made a very full report in regard to this case. It is a case where the postmaster was unable to find anyone to act as messenger except his own father. He served as a messenger. It seems that it is a rule or it may be a provision of the statutes—I do not know—that no member of the immediate family of the postmaster can act in that capacity; but in this case no one else could be found. Bids were advertised for, and no bids were received for the work, and this man had to carry the mail, and it is for that reason that the claim is here.

Mr. SMOOT. If that is the case, I do not see why the Postmaster General should report that it should not be paid.

Mr. STERLING. Well, he has said that it should not be paid.

Mr. SPENCER. Mr. President, the post office is half a mile from the station. The postmaster tried by advertisement and every means in his power to get some one to carry the mail from the station to the post office. He could get nobody, and so finally he persuaded his father to do the work. The old man did the work. The compensation can not be more than \$200 a year, but there is a rule of the Post Office Department that the postmaster can not employ a member of his own family to do this work; and therefore, although the work was done, the Post Office Department has refused payment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION ACT.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I want to make another attempt to make good my promise to the Secretary of the Interior. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. SPENCER] a moment ago told me that this was not the bill he had in mind. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 4554, intending to offer two amendments if that consent is given. It is the bill that takes from the jurisdiction of the Water Power Commission the granting of permits in national parks and leaves it with Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 4554) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a Federal Power Commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal section 18 of the river and harbor appropriation act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1920, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter no permit, license, lease, or authorization for dams, conduits, reservoirs, power houses, transmission lines, or other works for storage or carriage of water, or for the development, transmission, or utilization of power, within the limits of any national park or national monument shall be granted or made without specific authority of Congress, and so much of the act of Congress approved June 10, 1920, entitled "An Act to create a Federal Power Commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water

power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal section 18 of the river and harbor appropriation act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1920, as authorizes licensing such uses of national parks and national monuments by the Federal Power Commission is hereby repealed.

Mr. JONES of Washington. After the word "limits," on page 1, line 7, I move to amend by inserting the words "as now constituted."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Then, on page 2, line 6, after the word "uses of," I move to insert the word "existing."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I did not feel that I was in a position to object to the consideration of this bill, as the Senator from Washington has been for a long time trying to get it before the Senate for consideration, and he was under an obligation, by reason of a promise which he made to the President and the Secretary of the Interior, to bring it up for consideration if possible. I did not desire to interfere with his bringing it before the Senate, neither have I time at this hour to discuss the bill; but I desire to record my objection to it, and I want an opportunity to vote against it. That is all I shall ever get out of it anyhow, I presume, so we might just as well consider it this afternoon.

I have understood that the bill is very generally favored by the Senate, but it seems to me to be an unwise measure, even from the standpoint of those who are advocating it, taking into consideration the reasons for it which they assign. But I can not undertake at this late hour, Mr. President, to discuss it. However, I ask for an opportunity to vote upon it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I only want to say that I happen to know something about the situation. The water power bill, which many Members of Congress were interested in securing the passage of, was in very grave danger of a presidential veto in the closing hours of the last Congress, and finally the Secretary of the Interior expressed as his main objection the fact that the power in that bill extended over the national parks, and he did not want any bill to develop power in the national parks and destroy their beauty. Finally, the Secretary agreed that he would recommend to the President to sign the bill and let it go through, if the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], who was acting chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, would bring before the Congress a bill to amend the water power act so as to leave out the national parks. I think in good faith we ought to pass the bill.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I do not think that good faith requires us to pass it. I think that good faith does require that an opportunity shall be given for the Senate to vote upon it. Therefore I have not opposed a vote.

As I understand the bill, it all resolves itself into a simple proposition whether the parks would be better protected by the Congress of the United States or by the commission which was created by the power act.

I had some experience here in trying to protect the parks through the Congress of the United States, when we had up the famous Hetch-Hetchy proposition, and I observed that the Congress did all it could do, in that instance, to destroy that park. I think those who are advocating this bill will find in a very short time that they are not securing the protection which they think they are securing. I am just as much in favor of protecting the parks, I think, as those who are advocating this bill, but I wholly disagree with them as to how they can be best protected. Therefore I am opposed to the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARTHUR J. BURDICK.

Mr. PHELAN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate may take up House bill 1856.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1856) for the relief of Arthur J. Burdick.

Mr. SMOOT. Is there any report on this bill?

Mr. PHELAN. Yes; I have a report of the House committee. The House has passed the bill. In the report, if the Senator will permit me, it is stated that—

On November 8, 1909, Arthur J. Burdick was permitted by the local land officers at Los Angeles, Calif., to make desert-land entry (being No. 67331) for the west half of section 31, township 1 north, range 6 east, San Bernardino meridian, containing 320 acres; the entryman made an expenditure of \$1,981.68, which was necessary for reclamation. On August 8, 1910, it was discovered by the local land officers that a mistake had been made by them in allowing entry to this tract of land. A hearing as to Mr. Burdick's rights was had in the department of the General Land Office and Mr. Burdick was required to relinquish his

rights to the land; there is no dispute as to his expenditures, as shown by the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, which is hereto attached, together with departmental reports, and made a part of this report.

The man was led on this land and expended his money, and is asking to be reimbursed for what he spent. I do not know him personally, but he is a poor man.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not know why the Committee on Claims should have reported this bill. I have had a claim before that committee for a poor woman who made an entry upon a piece of land near Salt Lake City, who built a house on it, and began to farm on it. She paid her fees to the land office, and her filing was accepted. Fort Douglas was near to the land, and the officials decided that they wanted it. It was discovered later that the receiver of the land office at Salt Lake City had made a mistake in accepting the entry. The Fort Douglas people put her bodily off, with her husband and children, and tore down everything they had built. I can not get any report from the Committee on Claims on that bill. This case does not compare with that one, but they have reported this bill. It may be that the Senator from California is a member of the Claims Committee.

Mr. PHELAN. The Senator from California is not a member of that committee.

Mr. SMOOT. I think the committee should treat all cases alike.

Mr. SPENCER. I do not know about the claim of which the Senator from Utah speaks. I am sorry I do not.

Mr. SMOOT. I have called it to the Senator's attention.

Mr. SPENCER. I shall look it up at once. Perhaps the committee can meet and act upon it. As the Senator puts it, it is a very strong case. But the claim we are now considering is the case of a man who made an entry on public land and who put some improvements on it. He was perfectly free from any negligence or lack of care on his own part. It was found that the Government itself had given him the wrong location, and that he had put his improvements upon land which the Government could not give to him, and therefore when they found that out they required him to move, of course, and the amount he had expended on his improvements and his moving, which is admitted by the department, is the amount for which this bill is drawn. There is a clear liability.

Mr. SMOOT. I am not saying that this is not a liability, but in the case of the woman I referred to there was no mistake by the Government as to the land. The land office at Salt Lake City had received her money and her filing, and she went on it and remained there for years and years, and then when the officials at Fort Douglas wanted to expand that fort to take in that piece of land, they simply ordered her off, and when they would not go off the United States marshals took her and put her and her children and her husband in a wagon and dumped them in a street down in Salt Lake City. I tried to get some report from the committee on that bill, but not a report has come from the committee.

Mr. HENDERSON. Will the Senator tell us when that happened in Utah?

Mr. SMOOT. It happened 30 years ago, and I have been trying for 18 years to get it settled.

Mr. SPENCER. May I say to the Senator from Utah that this is the first I ever heard of that claim or that bill? Certainly the Senator does not intend to say that he himself has ever called the attention of the Committee on Claims to that bill.

Mr. SMOOT. Time and time again.

Mr. SPENCER. I mean in the last two years.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; in the last two years, Mr. President.

Mr. HENDERSON. I am a member of that committee, and I have never heard of that claim before. When did the Senator file the claim?

Mr. SMOOT. Ten years ago, and in every Congress since.

Mr. HENDERSON. It has never been called to my attention, nor has it been called up at any meeting of the committee I have attended.

Mr. SMOOT. How long has the Senator been a member of that committee?

Mr. HENDERSON. For two years.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, within two years it was referred to a subcommittee, of which the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] was chairman, for consideration, and he reported back favorably to the full committee, with a recommendation as to the amount, but it was not reported out of the committee. So the clerk tells me, and so the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] told me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What about this bill?

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection to its passage.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COAL-TAR DYES.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I submit a communication, dated February 23, 1921, from Hon. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, submitting copy of a report of the War Trade Board Section, entitled "Coal-tar dyes for which import licenses were granted during the fiscal year 1920," which I ask may be referred to the Committee on Printing, with the view of its being printed as a public document.

I will say in reference to this report that there is only one copy of it in existence. This compilation was made by some statisticians of the War Trade Board and sent to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State prepared a copy and sent it to me. It contains very valuable information regarding the licenses issued for the importation of German dyes this year, and will be very much sought after by the manufacturing trade.

I move that it be printed as a public document, and ask that the motion be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

RECESS.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow, at which time I shall ask to have the river and harbor appropriation bill taken up.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Friday, February 25, 1921, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, February 24, 1921.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. C. Morgan Compher, pastor First Methodist Protestant Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we reverently bow before Thee to render our grateful thanks for Thy love and kindness and gracious care shown to us all our lives. We thank Thee for the glory of another day, for the opportunity of service which it brings. And now Thy servants come before Thee and pray for Thy blessing and Thy holy presence, without which all our efforts are in vain. And as they face the grave problems which confront our Nation, oh, God, do Thou grant to each man vigor of mind and body, and bestow abundantly of Thy wisdom, that the conclusions they may reach may redound to Thy glory and the good of our land. And, oh, God, do Thou keep us all true to the faith of our fathers, to those high ideals and lofty aspirations which are ever pleasing in Thy sight.

Continue, we pray Thee, to bless us in basket and in store, that we may be able to minister to the needs of all who call upon us.

Forgive our sins, and if in the busy hours of this day we should forget Thy will, hold us in loving remembrance and bring to pass, even, oh, Lord, that which is written: "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord, and the people whom He hath chosen for his own inheritance."

And Thine shall be the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

HOURLY MEETING FOR THE WEEK.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that for the balance of the week the meeting hour shall be 11 o'clock a. m.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that for the balance of the week the hour of meeting shall be 11 o'clock a. m. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

EVENING RECESS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess this evening from 6 until 8 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that the House shall stand in recess this evening from 6 until 8 o'clock. Is there objection?

Mr. GARD. Reserving an objection, what is the purpose of the recess?

Mr. MONDELL. To give the gentlemen an opportunity to get their dinners.